# The Bombay Gazette.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES. EACH—RUPEE 1.

## SHIPPING.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

**THE British India Steam Navigation Company** (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship "Arabia," 1,027 tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. J. Ballantine, will be despatched on Tuesday, the 13th April, at noon.

| | April | | April. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leave Bombay | 13 | Leave Galle | 21 |
| ,, Rutnagherry | 14 | ,, Negapatam | 23 |
| ,, Vingorla | 14 | ,, Pondicherry | 24 |
| ,, Carwar | 15 | ,, Madras | 26 |
| ,, Mangalore | 16 | ,, Coconada | 28 |
| ,, Cannanore | 17 | ,, Vizagapatam | 29 |
| ,, Calicut | 17 | ,, Bimlipatam | 29 |
| ,, Beypore | 17 | ,, Gopalpore | 30 |
| ,, Cochin | 18 | | May. |
| ,, Tuticorin | 19 | ,, False Point | 1 |
| ,, Colombo | 20 | Arrive Calcutta | 2 |

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N. B.—Until further notice the steamers from Bombay and Calcutta will call at Rutnagherry and Vingorla monthly on the dates above given.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

**THE British India Steam Navigation Company** (Limited), under mail contract with Government, will despatch a steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

| Up. | Apl. | Apl. | Down. | Apl. | May. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Leave Bombay | 5 | & 19 | Leave Bussorah | 23 | & 6 |
| ,, Kurrachee | 9 | 23 | ,, Fao | 23 | 7 |
| ,, Guadur | 10 | 24 | ,, Bushire | 25 | 9 |
| ,, Muscat | 13 | 27 | ,, Linga | 27 | 11 |
| ,, Bunder Abbas | 15 | 29 | ,, Bunder Abbas | 29 | 13 |
| ,, Linga | 16 | 30 | | May. | |
| | | May. | ,, Muscat | 1 | 15 |
| ,, Bushire | 19 | 3 | ,, Guadur | 3 | 17 |
| ,, Fao | 20 | 4 | ,, Kurrachee | 5 | 19 |
| Arrive Bussorah | 21 | 5 | Arrive Bombay | 8 | 22 |

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

**THE British India Steam Navigation Company** (Limited), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

The steam-ship "Mahratta," 742 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Scott, will be despatched on Monday, the 12th April, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

**STEAM FERRIES** (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

| Fares from Bombay to | Rewas. Rs. A. | Dhurumtur. Rs. A. | Oorun. Rs. A. | Oolwa. Rs. A. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| First Class | 2 0 | 3 0 | 2 0 | 3 0 |
| Second Class | 0 12 | 1 0 | 0 8 | 0 12 |
| Third Class | 0 6 | 0 8 | 0 4 | 0 9 |

The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 5th November 1867.

### BROACH, GOGO, AND BHOWNUGGUR FERRY.

**STEAM FERRY** (under Contract with Government.) A Steam Ferry Boat plies daily between Broach, Gogo, and Bhownuggur.

| Fares from Broach. | To Gogo. | To Bhownuggur. |
|---|---|---|
| First Class | Rs. 5 0 | Rs. 7 0 |
| Second Class | ,, 3 8 | ,, 4 0 |
| Deck | ,, 1 8 | ,, 2 0 |
| Horses | ,, 4 0 | ,, 5 0 |
| Carriages | ,, 4 0 | ,, 6 0 |

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents:—

FURDOONJEE JEEWANJEE, at Broach.
RUTILALL PERMANANDASS, Gogo.
PURBHASHUNKER GOWREESHUNKER, Bhownuggur, or to the undersigned at Bombay,

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Church Street, Bombay, 12th January 1869.

**THE well known first class** Steamer "Phlox," Baker, Commander, will leave Bombay for the under noted places every Tuesday, taking Goods and Passengers, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P.M., viz:—

Hurnee. Unjunwel!. Rutnagherry.
Jeytapoor. Malwan.
Vingorla. Goa.

For Freight or Passage apply to Nusserwanjee Kersasjee, Manager, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter, to J. Dixon, Rampart Row.

### FOR PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

**THE steamer "Sir Bartle** Frere" will have immediate despatch to the above ports.

For opium, freight, and passage apply to

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

### PASSAGE DIRECT TO LIVERPOOL VIA CAPE.

**THE magnificent and commodious** s. s. "Californian," Captain Watson, is now on the berth for Liverpool, and offers excellent accommodation for passengers, the saloon being extensive and the state-rooms well fitted and airy.

The "Californian" is well-known as a comfortable as well as quick vessel, having been awarded the prize by Government, offered for the quickest run during the Abyssinian Expedition, and offering a table liberally supplied. Passengers may rely on receiving every attention on board.

Those making engagements by the above steamer should be in readiness to embark not later than 29th April 1869. For passage apply to

G. F. PIM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, April, 1869.

### FOR LONDON VIA HAVRE.

(To sail full, or not full, on or before 10th proximo.)

**THE A 1 clipper ship "Dilharree,"** 1,293 tons register, Walter Hamilton Bisset, R. N. R., Commander, will be despatched as above.

For freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th April 1869.

**NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship** "City of Lahore," arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of ship.

Bombay, 1st April 1869.

**NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship** "City of Venice," arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of ship "City of Venice."

Bombay, 9th April 1869.

**NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship** "British Sovereign," Reed, Master, from London, are requested to send off boats alongside the ship to receive delivery of their goods, otherwise the same will be landed as they come to hand at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Reed will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

FINLAY, SCOTT, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th April 1869.

**ARRIVAL of SIXTY best ARAB** HORSES.—SUNTOOKJEE SORABJEE SUNTOOK presents his best compliments to his Constituents, and the Public in general, and begs most respectfully for an inspection of the 6th batch of best Arab Horses, amongst which are some that are rarely to be seen in India, consisting of good Chargers, Racers, and Hunters. Some Grey Pairs can also be got from this batch.

New Sonapore Street, Dhobie Talao, Bombay, 25th January 1869.

**FINDLEY and WARREN.**
PHOTOGRAPHERS AND MINIATURE PAINTERS.
APOLLO STREET.

STUDIO OPEN DAILY FROM 10 TILL 4.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cartes de Visite | Rs. 12 per dozen. |
| Vignettes, Groups and Diamond Cameos | ,, 15 ,, |
| Postage Stamps | ,, 5 ,, |
| Cabinet Portraits | ,, 24 ,, |
| Large Groups and Portraits | ,, 4 each. |

Miniatures and Portraits on Ivory of exquisite finish, and Photographs of every description Tinted and Painted at the shortest notice. Specimens always on view.

The Album of Architecture for Goozerat is now on sale. 20 Photos 12 by 10 each, with Ground Plans and Letterpress by T. C. Hope, Esq., C.S. Price Rs. 50.

Portrait and View Albums always on sale.

## SHIPPING.

### OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

**THE Bombay and Bengal** Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

RATES OF FARE.

To Suez—1st class £45, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay on every alternate Wednesday commencing on 10th March.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; and Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship "Neera," 2,200 tons, Captain Hanscom, will be despatched on Wednesday, the 21st instant

STEARNS HOBART, & Co.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

**MR. WILLIAM HENRY BUSHBY** is authorized to sign our firm per procuration.

Bombay, 12th April 1869. J. C. BUSHBY & Co.

**TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in** Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

**FOR SALE, at Metal Mart, Boree Bunder,** a quantity of No. 24 Guage Galvanised Corrugated Sheet Iron. Price Rs. 10-8 per cwt. Cash.

W. NICOL & Co.

**VIEGAS PATENT SLIP and FOUNDRY** COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE.—A General Meeting of the Registered Shareholders will be held on Monday, the 19th instant, at 3 P.M., at the Company's office, No. 6 Bombay Green, Fort, for the purpose of receiving the Accounts made up to 28th February 1869, and the Report of the Liquidators.

PESTONJEE NOWROJEE POCHAJEE, }
A. VIEGAS, } Liquidators.
SORABJEE FROMMURZ, }

Bombay, 9th April 1869.

**NOTICE.—The Power of Attorney granted** to Mr. Hormusjee Sorabjee by the firm of Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall has been cancelled as from the 5th of April 1869.

JANE WOODHALL,
Sole Surviving Partner of the firm of Chesson and Woodhall.

Bombay, 10th April 1869

**WITH reference to the above, all parties in**debted to be late firm of Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall, who for some years past carried on the business of Booksellers, Stationers, &c., in Bombay, are requested to pay their debts without delay, to enable their accounts of the said firm to be closed. All persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the said firm are requested to send in an account of the same for adjustment as speedily as possible.

Notice is hereby given, that Mr. Frank Orr is on and after this date authorized to transact business relating to the late firm on my behalf.

JANE WOODHALL,
Sole Surviving partner of the firm of Chesson and Woodhall.

Bombay, 10th April 1869.

**NOTICE.—Sealed Tenders will be received** by the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, at his Office at Mazagon, up to noon on Thursday the 15th of April, for the execution by contract of ordinary repairs to public buildings on Butcher's Island, Cross Island, and at Mazagon, Paw Peer, Colaba, and Malabar Point, for the season 1869-70.

The Executive Engineer reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without assigning any cause for so doing.

The survey reports and estimates of the above repairs can be seen, and all further particulars relating to this contract may be learnt, on personal application, during office hours, at the office of, the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.

**SALE of VALUABLE LANDED PROPER**TY at FALKLAND ROAD.—On Saturday, the 24th April, Messrs. Heeralall & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, all that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax Land or Ground, with an airy, and pucka built, storied Bungalow, built on a very good locality at Falkland Road, suitable for European or Native residence, with Vehar water laid in different parts of the premises, and the stabling and cook-house built in a commodious style, assessed by the Collector of assessment under No. 64, and containing by admeasurement 627 1/9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the east partly by the property of Saroofoodeen bin Khallil and partly by the property of Muncherjee Sheriadjee, on or towards the west partly by the property, of Dhunjeebhai Cooverjee and partly by the Falkland sweepers' passage, on or towards the north by the Falkland Road, on or towards the south by the property of Muncherjee Dadabhai.

Messrs. Heeralall & Co. recommends the purchases of the above property (to the notice of estate purchasers) as one being pucka built and situated in a good locality accompanied with good family arrangements.

For further particulars apply at the office of the undersigned, No. 6 Rampart Row.

HEERALALL & Co.

**ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.**
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

ENGINEERING AND ARCHITECTURAL WORKS.

REDUCED SCALE OF PRICES.

| | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| Humber's Practical Treatise on Iron Bridges | 26 | 4 |
| Humber's Complete Treatise on Iron Bridges, 2 Vols. 4to. Half morocco | 85 | 8 |
| Haskoll's Examples of Bridges and Viaducts, with 550 Estimates. 4to. Half morocco | 33 | 0 |
| Baker's Diagrams of Weight of Iron Girders | 2 | 0 |
| Simms on Levelling | 5 | 8 |
| Simms' Practical Tunnelling | 10 | 0 |
| Barlow on the Strength of Material | 11 | 4 |
| Macneill's Earthwork Tables | 20 | 0 |
| Ferguson's History of Architecture, 3 Vols | 72 | 8 |
| Gwilt's Encyclopædia of Architecture. Half Russia | 40 | 0 |
| Parker's Introduction to Gothic Architecture | 3 | 4 |
| Francis Hydraulic Experiments made at Lowell, Massachusetts, 4to | 33 | 0 |
| Beardmore's Manual of Hydrology | 15 | 0 |
| Neville's Practical Hydraulics | 10 | 0 |
| Downing's ditto | 5 | 0 |
| Hughes' Waterworks for Cities and Towns | 2 | 0 |
| Rankine's Civil Engineering | 10 | 0 |
| ——— Applied Mechanics | 7 | 12 |
| ——— Steam Engine | 7 | 12 |
| Bourne's Hand Book of the Steam Engine | 5 | 0 |
| Tredgold's Elementary Principles of Carpentry | 26 | 4 |
| Hagger's Builder's Practical Director | 33 | 0 |
| Fairbairn on Iron Manufacture | 5 | 12 |
| ———Researches on Iron as applied to Building Purposes | 10 | 0 |
| Truran on Iron Manufacture | 26 | 4 |
| Bauerman on the Metallurgy of Iron | 10 | 0 |
| Box on Heat as applied to the Useful Arts, for the use of Engineers and Architects | 5 | 8 |
| Molesworth's Pocket Book of Engineering Formulæ | 3 | 0 |
| Hurst's Architectural Surveyor's Hand Book | 3 | 4 |
| Nystrom's Pocket Book of Mechanics and Engineering | 4 | 12 |
| Tate's Mechanical Philosophy | 6 | 12 |
| Newth's Mechanics and Hydrostatics | 5 | 8 |
| Templeton's Engineer's Common Place Book | 3 | 4 |
| Grandy's Timber Merchant's and Builder's Standard Guide | 3 | 8 |
| Weale's Dictionary of Terms in Art | 2 | 8 |
| Law's Civil Engineering | 2 | 8 |
| Baker's Land Surveying | 1 | 4 |
| Cresy's Cyclopædia of Civil Engineering | 26 | 4 |
| Campin's Engineer's Pocket Remembrancer | 3 | 8 |
| Burgh on the Indicator Diagram | 4 | 12 |
| Weale's Engineer's Pocket-Book, 1869 | 3 | 12 |
| Haskoll's Land and Marine Surveying | 7 | 12 |
| Knight's Mechanician and Constructor for Engineers, 96 plates | 33 | 0 |
| Ashpitel and Pyne's Carpenter's New Guide | 13 | 4 |
| Atchley's Civil Engineer and Contractor's Estimate and Price Book for Home or Foreign Service | 13 | 4 |
| Zeuner on Valve Gears and Link Motions of Locomotive Engines | 7 | 12 |
| Joynson's Mechanics and Student's Guide to General Machine Gearing | 2 | 4 |

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

**ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.**
THACKER, VINING, Co.

MUSICAL WORKS.

| | Rs. | A. |
|---|---|---|
| Christy's Minstrels, 145 Songs and Choruses, with Accompt. | 7 | 0 |
| Boosey's Sixty National English Glees | 3 | 0 |
| Sir H. Bishop's 26 Glees | 2 | 0 |
| Boosey's Drawing Room Pianoforte Book | 2 | 8 |
| Cassell's Choral Music complete, cloth | 9 | 8 |
| Hanover Square. Vols. I. II. Each | 5 | 0 |
| The Harmonist, 2 Vols. Quarto. Half bound | 20 | 0 |
| Selections of Music, consisting of 25 assorted pieces, bound in glazed cover | 7 | 8 |
| Haydn's Creation | 1 | 4 |
| Handel's Messiah | 1 | 4 |
| ——— Joshua | 2 | 8 |
| ——— Solomon | 2 | 8 |
| ——— Israel in Egypt | 2 | 8 |
| ——— Deborah | 2 | 8 |
| ——— L'Allegro | 2 | 8 |
| ——— Saul | 2 | 8 |
| Haydn's Seasons | 3 | 4 |
| Spohr's Calvary | 2 | 8 |
| Mendelssohn's Lobgesang | 2 | 8 |
| Moore's National Airs | 7 | 8 |
| Instruction book for Cornopeon | 1 | 8 |
| Song — Sing Pretty Bird. By Hatton | 1 | 12 |
| ——— Far Away. By Lindsay | 1 | 8 |
| ——— Half past Nine. By Macfarran | 1 | 4 |
| ——— Lo here the Sabre of my Sire | 1 | 8 |
| ——— Weep not for Friends departed | 1 | 4 |
| ——— One Glance from Thee | 1 | 4 |
| ——— Paquita | 1 | 4 |
| ——— Singing through the Rain | 1 | 8 |
| ——— A song to lay at the feet of my Love | 1 | 8 |
| ——— England Yet | 1 | 8 |
| Clarinda Valse | 2 | 0 |
| Pauline Valse | 2 | 0 |
| Levy Waltz | 2 | 0 |
| Ye happy Birds. For Piano. By Benedict | 2 | 8 |
| La Coquette | 2 | 0 |
| Soldier's March—from Faust. For Piano | 2 | 0 |
| Favorite Airs from Faust. For Flute and Piano. Book I. | 2 | 0 |
| ——— Robert il Diavolo. Piano duets. Book I. | 2 | 8 |
| Duets from Il Barbiere. Books II. III. Each | 3 | 0 |
| Chappell's Musical Magazine. Various. Each | 0 | 10 |

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

**ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.**
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS RECEIVED APRIL 10.

| | Rs. | A. |
|---|---|---|
| Johnson's Practical Draughtsman. New edn., 1869 | 18 | 0 |
| Questions on Stephen's Commentaries | 6 | 12 |
| Phineas Finn. By Anthony Trollope, 2 Vols. | 15 | 12 |
| Engineering Facts and Figures, 1868 | 3 | 12 |
| Wallace's Malay Archipelago; the Land of the Orang-Utang and the Bird of Paradise. 2 Vols. | 15 | 0 |
| Year Book of Facts, 1869 | 3 | 4 |
| Early Years of the late Prince Consort. Cheap edition | 4 | 12 |
| Chaucer's England. By Mathew Brown. 2 Vols. | 15 | 0 |
| Duke of Argyll on Primeval man | 3 | 0 |
| Roberts on Billiards | 4 | 12 |
| Hughes' Manual of Homœopathic Therapeutics | 6 | 4 |
| The Gladstone Government, being Cabinet Pictures. By a Templar | 8 | 12 |
| Annals of our Time—a Diurnal of Events from 1837 to 1868 | 11 | 4 |
| The Great Epoch predicted by the Prophets | 3 | 12 |
| Browning's Ring and Book, Vol. 4 | 4 | 12 |
| Hood's Whims and Oddities. First Series | 1 | 0 |
| ——— Complete | 3 | 12 |
| Tennyson's Idylls, illustrated by Doré. Complete, full bound morocco | 90 | 0 |
| Statesman's Year Book, 1869 | 6 | 12 |
| Roger's How to Speak Hindustani | 1 | 0 |
| Prescott's Conquest of Mexico | 3 | 4 |
| Smith's Manual of Equity | 7 | 8 |
| Hood's Poems | 4 | 4 |
| Miller's Language of Flowers. Morocco | 6 | 0 |
| The Athlete, 1869 | 1 | 4 |
| Grant's Dick Rodney | 1 | 4 |
| Vesey's Questions and Answers on Artillery | 1 | 4 |
| Phillip's Horse and Man | 1 | 8 |
| Art Journal. Vol. 1868 | 20 | 0 |
| Simpson's India, Ancient and Modern, parts 1 to 4 | 84 | 0 |
| History of Grant's Campaign against Richmond | 7 | 12 |
| Cox's Tale of the Great Persian War (from Herodotus) | 2 | 4 |

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

**JUST LANDED, a fresh Invoice of SHER**RIES and CLARETS:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| GOLDEN SHERRY, a rich and luscious Wine | per dozen Rs. | 22 |
| FINE SHERRY, a wholesome, invigorating tonic Wine | | 26 |
| EAST INDIA SHERRY, Double voyaged, and of remarkably fine quality | ,, | 34 |
| CLARET, superior quality and of mellowed character | ,, | 14 |
| ST. JULLIEN 1865, a fine Wine, soft and of full Bouquet | ,, | 20 |
| MARGAUX 1865, a choice expression of a fine Vintage, strongly recommended | ,, | 30 |

*** Sample bottles may be had.

The above Wines are from the eminent firm of HENRI KLASEREI, and each cork is marked

SOUNDY & Co.

Bombay, 12th April.

**NOTICE is hereby given, that the Trustees** of Premchund Roychund have agreed to sell, and Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama has agreed to purchase, all that piece or parcel of foras land or ground, hereditaments and premises, situate at Byculla Flats, in the district of Mazagon, and containing 63,000 square yards, or thereabouts and bounded on the south partly by a public road and partly by a water course, on or towards the west by burial grounds for low caste people and for the Mogul community and the land belonging to Ali Sahib Balloo Meya Coor respectively, on the north by the public new road, and on or towards the east by a water passage and the public road, together with all and singular the houses, outhouses, buildings standing thereon. Notice is hereby given, that all persons having any claim against the said property, by way of inheritance, mortgage, or otherwise, are hereby required to make such claim or demand at the office of the undersigned, within seven days from the date hereof, otherwise the said purchase will be completed without reference to such claims if any there be.

RIMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY,
Solicitors, High Court.

Bombay, Apollo Street, 10th April 1869.

**AUCTION SALE of Handsome House**hold Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelain Wares, a first class Pianoforte by Soundy & Co., Carriages, Horses, &c., at Lower Colaba, in the Bungalow formerly occupied by the Government Telegraph Office.

On Wednesday the 14th instant, Messrs. Bomanjee Dossabhoy & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above place, the handsome household furniture, &c., &c., of Henry Bedford, Esq., proceeded to Europe, the same comprising cut glass ware; dinner, dessert, and breakfast services; plated ware, such as vegetable dishes, cruet, pickle, and egg frames, salvers, butter pot, table candlesticks, beer mug, spoon and forks, &c.; the household furniture consisted of teakwood square and blackwood camp dining tables; blackwood, open carved, circular, pier, lady's writing, dressing and washing tables; conversation and half back couches, with chintz and damask lining and springs; with drawing room and easy chairs to match priedieu, easy, long arm, and dining room chairs; sideboard; teapoys; handsome ottoman, with green cloth lining and spring; a first class English mahogany sympathetic grand square pianoforte by Soundy & Co.; mahogany and open carved blackwood music chair and stool; blackwood four posts bedstead; waredrobe and clothes press; mahogany cheval and dressing glasses; handsome drawing room carpet; plated and bronze two lights hanging argand, table argand, and kerosine lamps; tea cady; liqueur case; a fire-proof safe; a travelling canteen; guns; table ornaments; pictures; books; godown articles, and sundries.

AT 2 O'CLOCK P.M.

1 English built light park phaeton on C springs with moveable driving base lamps, pole and shafts, by Lewis of Salisbury.
1 Dog-cart with lamps.
1 Serviceable gray horse, going in single and double harness.
1 Ditto bay ditto.
1 Set of plated carriage harness.
2 Ditto ditto single ditto.
1 Lady's side saddle.
1 Gentleman's ditto.

No Catalogues; and the property is now on view.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co.

Bombay, 10th April 1869.

**AUCTION SALE of a valuable four storied** House in Hanooman Lane, Fort, formerly belonging to Awabaee, widow of Nusserwanjee Eduljee Screwwalla.

Under instruction from the mortgagee, and on account of the mortgagor, Messrs. Bomanjee Dossabhoy & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on Monday, the 19th instant, at 4 o'clock P.M., on the premises, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or Government ground, situate in Hanooman Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, containing 42 feet and 3 inches in length and 15 feet and 7 inches in breadth, or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 448, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the sweeper's passage, amoiety of which belongs to a washerman's house and half of which belongs to these premises, on or towards the west by the house of Jamsetjee Sorabjee Metha, half of the wall of which said premises belongs to the said Jamsetjee Sorabjee Metha, and half of which belongs to these premises, on or towards the north by the compound wall, and on or towards the south by the public passage; and also all that the message, tenement, or dwelling-house standing and being upon the said piece or parcel of ground, or some part thereof, and which said message, tenement or dwelling-house is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 10.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and the abstract of title of the mortgagee, &c., apply to Mr. John Cleary, Solicitor for the Mortgagee, at his office in Rampart Row, within the Fort, or to the Auctioneers.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co.

Bombay, 10th April 1869.

**SALE of LANDED PROPERTY in Husson**khan Khullippa Row, without the Fort.—Messrs. Bomanjee Dossabhoy & Co. will submit to Public Auction, on Wednesday the 21st day of April, at 4 P.M., on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, all that piece of Fuzendaree land, with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the east side of Hussonkhan Khullippa Row, without the Fort of Bombay, containing seventy-three square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the east by a Mahomedan mosque, on the west by the public passage, and on the north and south by the houses of Chand Mahomed Peeroo, and which said premises were for many years past occupied by Ally Mahomed bin Chan Mahomed and Rajoo bin Chan Mahomed, and their tenants, and are now occupied by the members of the family of the said Ally Mahomed bin Chan Mahomed and the said Rajoo bin Chan Mahomed, and their tenants, and are or lately were assessed under No. 24, and known as the property of Ally Mahomed bin Chan Mahomed and Rajoo bin Chan Mahomed.

The conditions of sale and all further particulars and information may be learnt on application to Messrs. Acland, Prentis, and Bishop, Solicitors, at their Office in Apollo Street Fort, or to the Auctioneers.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co.

Bombay, 10th April 1869.

## MONSOON SUPPLIES.

TO RESIDENTS IN THE MOFUSSIL.

**TREACHER & Co. (Limited),**

In reminding their outstation constituents of the near approach of the monsoon season, request attention to the advantages offered by their present system of

LIBERAL REDUCTIONS FOR CASH PAYMENT.

To prevent misapprehension, they take occasion to expain that their

CASH RATES

must be understood to apply only to transactions in which;—in the case of Local constituents, cash is paid upon order or delivery; and, in the case of Post orders remittance in full (covering packing and other expenses), accompanies order: enquiries respecting such expenses meet immediate attention.

DISCOUNTS ALLOWED ON MONTHLY ACCOUNTS,

On sums exceeding ten Rupees 5 per cent;
on sums exceeding fifty Rupees 10 per cent.

Particular attention is invited to the

PURVEYING DEPARTMENT,

which is kept replete with the freshest stores received by

EVERY OVERLAND MAIL,

an arrangement by which (their extensive business enabling them to carry it out thoroughly, they can confidently

GUARANTEE THE FRESHNESS OF ALL STORES

### GAME & POULTRY.

Received by Overland Mail.

| | | | Cash. Rs. a. | Credit. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Duck and Green Peas, in tins of 1 lb. | | each | 1 8 | 1 12 |
| Fowl, Boiled | ,, 1 lb. | ,, | 1 8 | 1 12 |
| Fowl, Roast | ,, 1 lb. | ,, | 1 8 | 1 12 |
| Grouse, Roast, in tins containing 1 bird | | ,, | 3 0 | 3 8 |
| Hare, Jugged, in tins of 1 lb. | | ,, | 1 1 | 1 4 |
| Hare, Roast | ,, 1 lb. | ,, | 1 1 | 1 4 |
| Hare, Stewed | ,, 1 lb. | ,, | 1 1 | 1 4 |
| Partridge, Roast, in tins containing 1 bird | | ,, | 2 8 | 3 0 |
| Pheasant, Roast | ,, 1 bird | ,, | 5 0 | 5 12 |
| Rabbit, Stewed, in tins containing 1 lb. | | ,, | 1 2 | 1 6 |
| Rabbit, Stewed with Onions | ,, 1 lb. | ,, | 1 2 | 1 6 |
| Venison, Cutlets, in tins containing 1 lb. | | ,, | 1 1 | 1 4 |
| Venison, Hashed | ,, 1 lb. | ,, | 1 1 | 1 4 |
| Venison, Roast | ,, 1 lb. | ,, | 1 1 | 1 4 |

FRENCH GAME.

Preserved with Truffles.

| | | Cash. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Goose Liver (Foie Gras) entire | each | 4 8 | 5 0 |
| Larks (Allouettes), in tins of 1 lb. | ,, | 3 0 | 3 8 |
| Partridge (Perdreaux) ,, | ,, | 3 0 | 3 8 |
| Plover (Pluviers) ,, | ,, | 3 0 | 3 8 |
| Rabbit (Lapin en Gibelotte) ,, | ,, | 3 0 | 3 8 |
| Woodcock (Bécasses) ,, | ,, | 3 0 | 3 8 |
| Garniture Financiere (Mixed Mushroom, Truffles with Cocks' Combs) | | 5 0 | 5 12 |

FRENCH PATES.

The Company are sole Agents for the delicious Pâtés, Preserved Game, and Meats of Messrs. Dissard Et Cie, by far the Finest Imported, and selected expressly for this Market.

PATES WITHOUT TRUFFLES.

| | | Cash. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chicken (Paté de Volaille), in tins each<br>Duck's Liver (Paté de Foie de Canard), in tins ,,<br>Goose Liver (Pate de Foie Gras) ,, ,,<br>Hare (Paté de Lièvre) ,, ,,<br>Larks (Paté d'Allouettes) ,, ,,<br>Partridge (Paté de Perdreaux) ,, ,,<br>Quail (Paté de Cailles) ,, ,,<br>Ringdove (Paté de Palombe) ,, ,,<br>Snipe (Paté de Bécassines) ,, ,,<br>Thrush (Paté de Grives) ,, ,,<br>Woodcock (Paté de Bécasses) ,, ,, | } | 3 4 | 3 12 |

EXTRA TRUFFLED PATES.

| | | Cash. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hare (Paté de Lièvre Truffé) in tins of 1lb. each<br>Lark (Paté Allouettes Truffé) ,, ,,<br>Partridge (Paté de Perdreaux Truffé) ,, ,,<br>Ringdove (Paté de Palombe Truffé) ,, ,,<br>Snipe (Peté de Becassine Truffé) ,, ,,<br>Woodcock (Paté de Bécasses Truffé) ,, ,, | } | 4 0 | 4 8 |

POTTED FISH AND MEATS.

POTTED FISH.

| | | Cash. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Anchovy Paste | each | 0 14 | 1 0 |
| Bloater Paste | ,, | 0 12 | 0 14 |
| Crab Pounded | ,, | 0 12 | 0 14 |
| Lobster | ,, | 0 14 | 1 0 |
| Salmon | ,, | 0 14 | 1 0 |
| Assorted | per dozen | 9 8 | 10 8 |

POTTED MEATS.

| | | Cash. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Beef | each | 0 12 | 0 14 |
| Game | ,, | 0 14 | 1 0 |
| Ham and Chicken | ,, | 0 14 | 1 0 |
| Strasbourg Meats | ,, | 0 12 | 0 14 |
| Assorted | per dozen | 9 8 | 10 8 |

YORKSHIRE PIES.

| | | Cash. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Game Pie, Truffled | each | 2 12 | 3 0 |
| Do. Yorkshire | ,, | 2 12 | 3 0 |
| Pork Pie | ,, | 2 4 | 2 12 |
| Veal and Ham Pie, Truffled | ,, | 2 4 | 2 12 |

SAUSAGES.

Specially prepared for this Company by Messrs. Barnes and Co., Purveyors to the P. & O. S. N. Company.

| | | Cash. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bologna Real | each | 2 4 | 2 12 |
| Do. do. | per dozen | 26 0 | 28 8 |
| Cambridge, in tins of 1 lb. | each | 1 4 | 1 8 |
| Do. ,, ,, | per dozen | 14 8 | 16 8 |
| Oxford, ,, ,, | each | 2 8 | 2 14 |
| Do. ,, ,, | per dozen | 29 0 | 33 0 |
| Oxford, Truffled ,, ,, | each | 2 10 | 3 0 |
| Do. | per dozen | 30 0 | 34 0 |
| French, Extra truffled, ,, | each | 2 12 | 3 4 |
| Do. ,, | per dozen | 32 0 | 36 0 |

**TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)**

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

**IMPORTANT TO MEDICAL PUPILS.—** An appointment in the Hibbet Hospital, Kattiawar, as Apothecary, is at present vacant. Salary Rs. 50 per month. Quarters free.

The candidate must be able to read and write English, as well as compound medicines.

All applications to be made by letter to the Civil Surgeon, Hibbet Hospital, Burda Chowky, Kattiawar.

DAVID BOURKE LONG,
Civil Surgeon, Hibbet Hospital, Burda Chowky.

**JOHN MOIR & SON**
Preserved Provision Manufacturers, and Export Oilmen
ABERDEEN,
Purveyors by Special Appointment to H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh.

Supply, of the finest quality,

Soups, Fish, Meats, Game, Entrees, Bacon, Hams, Tongues Cheese, Bologna and Oxford Sausages, Potted Meats and Fish, Pates, Sardines, Jams, Jellies, and Orange Marmalade. Also Pickles, Sauces, Tart Fruits, Jellies, Mushroom Ketchup, Oils, Vinegars, Baking Powder, &c.

J. M. & S. are the Sole Proprietors of the

DUKE OF EDINBURGH SAUCE,

which is the success of the season at the table, for its warming and stimulating qualities; and for flavour is unsurpassed.

**GEORGE FREEMAN GLOVER.—By a De**cree of His Honor the Vice Chancellor Stuart, dated the 9th day of February 1867, in a suit instituted in the High Court of Chancery in England for the administration of the estate of Lieutenant Colonel Sterling Freeman Glover, who died at Gheltenham, England, on the 3rd day of April 1866, it was (amongst other things) decreed and directed that an enquiry whether George Freeman Glover (therein named George Glover), the nephew of the testator, was living or dead, and if dead, when he died, and if it should appear that he survived the testator and was since dead, an enquiry whether he died testate or intestate as to real estate, and if intestate who was his heir at law, and who was the legal personal representative or representatives of the said George Glover.

The said George Freeman Glover was a native of Ireland, about 40 years of age, and in the Merchant service. He is believed, in or about the year 1865 or 1866, to have commanded a vessel sailing between Bombay, or some other Indian port, and China, and to have formerly traded in Calcutta. Should this meet the eye of George Freeman Glover, he is requested to communicate without delay with us, the undersigned, when he will be informed of the benefit to which he is entitled under the Will of the said Lieutenant Colonel Sterling Freeman Glover, otherwise he may lose such benefit. Any other person giving such information as will procure a communication from him, if living; or if dead, will furnish a duly authenticated certificate or other legal evidence of the date and place of his death, and whether he left a Will, and if so, when and where it was proved, will be paid a reward of £10 on application to us.

H. U. & N. COULTHURST,
13, New Inn, London, Solicitors,

8th March 1869.

## HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

**TO be LET, from 1st May 1869, an airy** and commodious Bungalow, called "Malabar Castle," on Malabar Hill. Apply to Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.

**TO BE LET, from the 10th April, the** Bungalow No. 82, Malabar Hill, in the occupation of R. L. Crawford, Esq. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited), Parsee Bazaar Street.

## NOTICES.

### GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THE IRISH UNION THEATRICAL CLUB.

MONDAY, 12TH APRIL 1869.

The Amateurs of the Irish Union Theatrical Club most respectfully beg to announce to the Public that they will make their second appearance on the boards of the Grant Road Theatre on the above Evening, when will be repeated the much-admired and romantic Drama in two Acts, by Thomas Egerton Wilks, entitled,

MICHAEL ERLE, THE MANIAC LOVER,
OR THE
FAYRE LASSE OF LICHFIELD.

DANCE AND COMIC SONG.

The Evening's Entertainment to conclude with the Screaming Farce, entitled,

THE WIDOW'S VICTIM.
In one Act.

By the kind permission of Colonel H. Torrens, and Officers, the Band of H. M.'s 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers will be in attendance.

Doors open at half past 8, performance to commence at 9 P.M. precisely.

Tickets to be had at the "Catholic Examiner" Press Office, Fort, and at the Box Office at the Grant Road Theatre on the night of the Performance.

RATES OF ADMISSION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Dress Circle | Rs. 5 |
| Stalls | ,, 3 |
| Gallery | ,, 2 |
| Pit | ,, 1 |

It is respectfully intimated to the Public that the proceeds are entirely for the benefit of St. Xavier's College.

P. HEAVY, for Manager.

**DAVE CARSON'S**
DRAMATIC AND BURLESQUE COMPANY
WILL SHORTLY ARRIVE.

**PIANOFORTE INSTRUCTION and TUN**ING.—Mr. John H. Willy, Pianist, Organist, and Tuner, begs respectfully to state that he will be happy to give Instruction on the Piano and Tune any Pianos that may require Tuning.

TERMS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Two Lessons per week, one hour each Lesson, Fort, Colaba or Malabar Hill | Rs. 20 per mensem. |
| Do. do. Byculla or Mazagon | ,, 15 ,, |
| Tuning Pianos | ,, 7 ,, |
| Attending Parties either as an Accompanyist or for Dance Music | ,, 20 ,, |

Terms arranged with Families.

Any communication addressed to Mr. John H. Willy at his residence, No. 6 Clare Road, Byculla, will be punctually attended to.

Mr. Willy begs to state that he travelled with the celebrated Distin Family (the performers on the Saxe Horns) as Solo Pianist and Accompanyist for a period of eight years, all over England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Channel Islands, France, Germany, America, and Canada, and had the honor of performing with them twice before Her Majesty, once at Buckingham Palace, and once at Balmoral.

**PIANOFORTE INSTRUCTION & TUNING.** Mr. John H. Willy, Pianist, Organist, and Tuner, begs respectfully to state that, being continually asked the reason why he does not continue as Musical Instructor to the Diocesan School, Byculla, takes this opportunity of informing his friends and the public that the new Head Mistress desired to have the Musical arrangements herself, and has appointed a Lady Amateur as Musical Teacher. Mr. Willy is happy to state that nearly all his Pupils who had instruction from him at the School are continuing the Lessons at their private residences, although of course at a greater expense to them. Mr. Willy is glad to state that he gave great satisfaction both to the Head Master and Mistress, and is sorry to say the latter resigned on account of failing health.

Diocesan School, Byculla, 2nd March 1869.

I hereby certify that Mr. J. H. Willy acted as Teacher of Music in the above School for six months to my entire satisfaction. He has always been most assiduous in his endeavours to secure the improvement of his Pupils and most patient in his treatment of them. He leaves the School on account of fresh arrangements which render his services unnecessary.

EDW. DU BOIS,
Head Master, Diocesan School, Byculla.

6, Clare Road, Byculla.

**TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the** CITY of BOMBAY.—I hereby give Notice that an Adjourned Quarterly Meeting of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay will be held in the Town Hall, on Wednesday the 14th day of April instant, at 3 o'clock precisely, to consider the business left undisposed of at the Meeting held on Monday, the 5th instant.

C. E. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 9th April 1869.

**IN the DISTRICT COURT of AHMED**ABAD.

In the matter of Act XIX. of 1857, and the winding up of the Goozrat Trading Company (Limited).

Pursuant to an order of the above Court the first distribution of two annas in the Rupee on the amount of admitted claims is payable to the Creditors of the aforesaid Company, at the office of the Official Liquidator at Ahmedabad, within the limit of Manekchowk, on or after the 15th April next. Vouchers will have to be produced when application is made for payment.

DEENSHAW H.,
Official Liquidator.

Ahmedabad, 1st April 1869.

**NOTICE.—The right of occupancy to cer**tain waste lands in the villages of Oosernee, Mathanay, and Dongray, Mahim Talooka, measuring 333 acres, more or less, will be submitted to Public Sale on April 19th next, at 2 o'clock P.M., at the Collector's office, Tanna. Full particulars as to the area of the various Survey Nos., the rental payable thereon, &c., can be ascertained on inquiry at the Hoozoor Deputy Collector's office, Tanna, or of the Mamledar of Mahim.

J. W. ROBERTSON,
Acting Collector.

Tanna Collector's office, Mahim, 24th March 1869.

**VIEGAS SLIP COMPANY (Limited).—** Notice is hereby given, that the Second Ordinary General Meeting of the Registered Shareholders of the Viegas Slip Company (Limited) will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6 Bombay Green, Fort, on Monday the 19th day of April 1869, at the hour of 2 in the afternoon, to transact the following business:—

1st. To receive the report of the Directors and the audited balance sheet of the Company for the year ending 28th February 1869.
2nd. To declare a dividend.
3rd. To appoint two Directors in the place of those retiring by rotation.
4th. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 10th to 21st April 1869, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
SORABJEE FROMMURZ, Secretary.

**THE VIEGAS SLIP COMPANY (Ld.)—** NOTICE to Shipowners, Commanders, Contractors, Up-country Dealers, and the Public.—The Company which has to a great extent supplied the want of the Mercantile Community of Bombay for Dock accommodation and the means of repairing Wooden and Iron Vessels, Steamers, and Machinery of all kinds, and which has hitherto received support from the Local Shipping and other Companies, is prepared to undertake on moderate terms all sorts of Ship Work, Caulking, Coppering, making Boats, Masts, Yards, &c.

The Foundry and Workshop Departments being under the management of an experienced European Moulder, orders for all description of Castings, Blacksmith, and Boiler-maker's work are executed with despatch and to the entire satisfaction of Customers.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned on the Slip Yard, Mazagon, or at the Company's Office, No. 6, Bombay Green, opposite to the New Bank of Bombay.

SORABJEE FROMMURZ, Secretary.

Bombay, 5th December, 1868.

## NOTICES.

**THE Advertiser (an Englishman) desires a** re-engagement. He has had considerable experience in retail business both in India and at home, has a thorough knowledge of general business, and is fully competent to undertake the management of a branch or agency. Testimonials of the highest respectability will be given, and a guarantee if necessary. Address Q. Q. care of the "Bombay Gazette."

**PORT CANNING LAND, INVESTMENT,** RECLAMATION, and DOCK COMPANY, Limited.—NOTICE.—All port dues at Port Canning have been reduced to half the Calcutta rates. Port dues for sea-going vessels are two annas per ton, and for vessels in ballast one and a half annas per ton.

By order of the Directors,
GEORGE BLAIN,
Manager.

Bombay, 9th April 1869.

**NOTICE.—All persons indebted to, or having** claims against, the late Mr. S. W. Dyson, Foreman Plumber of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, are requested to pay in, or make their claims to, the undersigned before the 30th April 1869.

MRS. S. DYSON,
P. and O. Buildings, Dockyard, Mazagon.

Bombay, 2nd April 1869.

**MUSICAL BOXES, JEWELLERY,** CLOCKS.—Our stock has been replenished, and offers the most complete assortment desirable.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

**WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and** Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

**KEYLESS WATCHES.—For which the un**dersigned have also obtained the only first class Prize Medal at the Broach Exhibition. This watch is pronounced by competent judges to be the most practical and best time-keeper ever produced.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

**RS. 50 SILVER WATCH.—The only first** class Prize Medal was obtained by the undersigned at the late Broach Exhibition for this Watch: its durability and excellent way of keeping time cannot be surpassed at the price.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

**P. GRANT AND SON,**
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS.
No. 1 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

**GEO. NICOLL AND COMPANY,**
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA
1, ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

3, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

**MRS. HERN begs to intimate that she** has considerably reduced the prices of all her Goods, so as to prevent as much as possible the trouble and expense of packing for the monsoon.

MRS. HERN

takes this opportunity of mentioning that a still further reduction will be made on cash payments.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS

Must be accompanied by a Remittance.

**TO SPORTSMEN.**

| | |
|---|---|
| A best Patent Centre fire D. B. L. Gun, No. 3,527, in best Oak and leather case, furnished complete, Patent Cartridge loading Machine, waterproof gun cover and bottle of Oil, 400 best C. F. cases, 2 lbs. of Wads, and box of caps for Cartridges | Rs. 750 0 |
| A Dougal's single muzzle loading Tiger Rifle in case with fittings | 600 0 |

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

**THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN,** by the Proprietor of the Byculla Hotel.

This Establishment is now open. The Charges are on the same moderate scale as those charged at the Bombay Establishment.

There is an excellent Billard Table.

The Wines, Spirits, and Beer are all of the first quality.

N. B.—There is an extensive range of Bedrooms; and separate Bungalows for the use of Families are about to be erected.

**BYCULLA HOTEL,**
Situate at the Junction of the
BELLASIS AND CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA.

Under the present management this Hotel is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. It was built at great cost expressly for an Hotel, and fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner regardless of expense, so as to ensure the comfort of Visitors and Residents. It is adapted both for Families and Gentlemen.

The DINING HALL is the largest in Bombay, and the Sitting and Sleeping Rooms are replete with every convenience. The strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the Establishment

The TABLE is abundantly supplied with the very best Viands, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The WINES, SPIRITS and BEER are selected from the most celebrated Houses in London and the Continental Markets.

The PROPRIETOR takes this opportunity to thank his numerous Patrons for their support, and while soliciting a continuance of their favours, recommends his Establishment to the favorable notice of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a Home at moderate charges.

This HOTEL is pleasantly situated and within five minutes' drive of both Railway Stations, and within a short distance of the landing-places.

Byculla Hotel, 1st July, 1868.

**LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT**
(Extractum Carnis Liebig),
Manufactured by
LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT COMPANY.

**THE only preparation authorised to be called** by the above name, by BARON LIEBIG, the inventor, whose Certificate is on every bottle.

CAUTION!

THE SOLE APPOINTED AGENTS FOR INDIA,

**TREACHER & Co. (Limited),**

Are prepared to contract for the supply of this preparation in any quantities, WHOLESALE or RETAIL, for the use of Hospitals, Government Troop Ships, &c., &c.

This Extract, agreeable to the most fastidious palates and easily assimilated by the weakest stomach, is beyond all question the most valuable dietetic restorative hitherto introduced.

IMPORTED BY EVERY OVERLAND MAIL.

| | Cash. Rs. as. | Credit. Rs. as. |
|---|---|---|
| In bottles of 1 or 2 oz. each, per oz. | 1 2 | 1 4 |
| In jars of ¼ or ½ lb. each, per lb. | 16 0 | 17 8 |
| In jars of 1 lb. each ,, | 15 0 | 16 8 |

The public are recommended to the use of this particular preparation, as there are sold many others of inferior quality and strength, whose effect will but disappoint the purchaser.

OBSERVE!

THE APPOINTED AGENTS ARE

**TREACHER & Co. (Limited).**

**JUST LANDED.**

PIANOS.

Solid Mahogany and Solid Walnut, 7 octaves, by Schiedmayer of Stuttgart, manufactured expressly to stand the climate of India.

HARMONIUMS.

Solid Oakwood by Troyser of Stuttgart. These Instruments have been known to stand the climate of India for 15 years.

SEWING MACHINES.

Wheeler and Wilson's Lock Stitch Sewing Machines, accompanied with all necessary appurtenances.

Half Case, unpolished, Rs. 150.
Free of Packing charges.

COOKING STOVES.

The "Victoress" Kitchener, the best Family Cooking Stove suitable for burning any of the ordinary kinds of Coal, Dross Wood, Charcoal, or Coke.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. 6 size 20" by 29" by 21" | | Rs. | 80 |
| 7 ,, 23 by 32 by 22 | | ,, | 100 |
| 8 ,, 26 by 35 by 23 | | ,, | 115 |
| 9 ,, 29 by 39 by 24 | | ,, | 130 |

with all the necessary cooking utensils complete.

6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

**CLARET.—** Mr. J. Neuberg has just landed ex "Ferdinand Meric," from Bordeaux, a large stock of very Superior Breakfast and Dinner Claret, and offers the same at very moderate prices to ensure a speedy sale.

| | |
|---|---|
| Medoc Vieux | at Rs. 10 8 per dozen. |
| Pauillac | ,, 12 0 ,, |
| St. Julien | ,, 18 0 ,, |
| Margaux | ,, 16 0 ,, |
| St. Estephe | ,, 14 0 ,, |
| Do. Pints | ,, 8 0 ,, |

Mr. N. can confidently recommend the Claret for its superior quality, and it is only the importation of a large stock which enables him to sell the above at such moderate prices.

No. 6, Hummum Street.

**CHESSON and WOODHALL'S**
LIBRARY.
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS
RECEIVED BY STEAMER "COLUMBIAN."

| | Rs. | |
|---|---|---|
| New Nomenclature of Diseases. By authority | 2 | 12 |
| Addison on the Law of Contracts, 6th edn. | 23 | 12 |
| Dore's 200 Sketches | 3 | 0 |
| Fresenius's Chemical Analysis-Qualitative | 6 | 12 |
| Gheel—the City of the Simple | 4 | 8 |
| Other People's Windows | 4 | 8 |
| Maxims by a Man of the World | 5 | 12 |
| Price's The Principles of Currency | 5 | 12 |
| Bacon's Advancement of Learning. By W. A. Wright | 3 | 4 |
| Owen's Paloontology | 5 | 2 |
| Evenings at Home—in words of one syllable | 2 | 2 |
| The Swiss Family Robinson— ditto | 2 | 2 |
| Harley's The Old Vegetable Neurotics | 9 | 0 |
| Thornton on Labour | 10 | 8 |
| Medicine in Modern Times | 5 | 12 |
| Weale's Plane Trigonometry | 0 | 12 |
| Hannay and Dietrichsen's Almanac for 1869 | 0 | 8 |
| The Nautical Almanack for 1869 | 2 | 0 |
| Coleridge's Table Talk | 4 | 8 |
| London Society Christmas Number | 0 | 12 |
| Zadkiel's Prophetic Almanac for 1869 | 0 | 8 |
| Miss Braddon's The Doctor's Wife | 1 | 8 |
| Ainsworth's Jack Sheppard | 0 | 12 |

NEW PIANOFORTE MUSIC.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bond Street for March | 0 | 12 |
| Quadrilles,—Les Pompiers de France | 2 | 0 |
| ———Adelina Patti, and Gipsey Queen. Each | 1 | 8 |
| Waltzes.—Gipsey Queen, and Deutsche Lieder. Each | 2 | 0 |
| Galop.—St. Patrick | 0 | 8 |
| Song.—La Belle Mabille | [illegible] | 8 |
| ———The Idol of the Day | 1 | 8 |
| ———Bird of the Greenwood | 1 | 8 |
| ———The Pilgrim's Return | 1 | 8 |
| ———The Cuckoo | 1 | 8 |

Bombay, 23rd March 1869. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

## NOTICES.

**CARR BROTHERS,**
TAILORS, OUTFITTERS, HOSIERS, AND RIDING HABIT MAKERS.
17, CHURCH STREET, BOMBAY.
46, EDGWARE ROAD, LONDON.
8, OLD COURT HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

CARR BROTHERS' STOCK
comprises the
LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN BOMBAY
OF
BLUE AND BLACK CLOTHS,
DOESKINS, CASSIMERES,
BLUE, BLACK, & OXFORD & STEEL MIXED VENETIANS.

MELTONS IN EVERY SHADE AND COLOUR.

And all the new Goods in fancy Diagonals and Ribbed Coating,
CASHMERETTES, ALPACAS, PARAMATTAS, &c.

THE STOCK OF WAISTCOATINGS
Comprises every new material recently introduced, in Wedding Silks, Satins, and Velvets.
PLAIN, FANCY, AND COLOURED DRILLS.

White Marcellas, Commodores, Jeans, and Fancy Quiltings of every description.

NEW REGULATION FULL DRESS BELTS.

BUCKSKIN GLOVES.

GOLD LACES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

FORAGE CAPS, &c., &c.

SWORDS AND SCABBARDS.

GOLD LACE WORKERS.

DIPLOMATIC UNIFORMS.

**CARR BROTHERS,**
RIDING HABIT MAKERS.
THE MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ladies' Riding Habits of Ribbed Cloth | Rs. 65 to Rs. 70. |
| Napoleon Blue or Black | Rs. 80 to Rs. 120. |
| Melton in all colours | Rs. 60. |
| Lindsey Habit for Girls | Rs. 30. |
| Riding Hat in Sola | Rs. 5-8 to Rs. 6-8. |

*Measure required for Riding Habit.*

1 Height of Figure.
2 Round Chest Tight.
3 Round Waist.
4 Centre of Back to Elbow, thence to Wrist for Sleeve measure.
5 From back of neck to length of Waist required.

**CARR BROTHERS,**
HATTERS, HOSIERS, & GLOVERS.

UNDER VESTS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| India Gauze Merino Vests long sleeves | Rs. 30 | per doz. |
| Do. do. ½ sleeves | ,, 28 | ,, |
| Merino Shirts long sleeves | ,, 38 | ,, |
| ,, sleeves | ,, 36 | ,, |
| ,, Extra sizes | ,, 42 | ,, |
| Gauze Merino Shirts long sleeves | ,, 48 | ,, |
| ,, Extra sizes | ,, 56 | ,, |

PANTALOONS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| India Gauze Pantaloons | Rs. 42 | per doz. |
| Single Men's Brown-dressed Cotton Do. | ,, 48 | ,, |
| Men's do. do. | ,, 50 | ,, |
| Do. do. Out-size | ,, 65 | ,, |
| Single Men's summer Merino Pantaloons Drawers | ,, 65 | ,, |
| Men's do. do. | ,, 70 | ,, |
| Ex. Men's do. do. | ,, 75 | ,, |

HOSIERY.

| | Rs. | |
|---|---|---|
| Brown Cotton half hose | from 9 to 12 | per doz. |
| Fancy Striped do | 12-8 | ,, |
| Leather Merino half hose | 12-0 | ,, |
| Do. do. | 15-8 | ,, |
| Do. do. | 17-0 | ,, |
| Shetland Merino Striped Hose | 16-8 | ,, |
| Do. do. | 17-8 | ,, |
| Do. do. | 18-0 | ,, |
| Clerical Hose | 19-0 | ,, |
| Leather mixed | 16-8 | ,, |
| Grey Merino | 14-0 | ,, |
| White Cotton ½ hose | Rs. 11 to 13-8 | ,, |
| Fancy do. | Rs. 12 8 to 16-8 | ,, |
| Yeshing Handkerchiefs | 28-0 | per box. |
| The Nowchwang | 33-0 | ,, |

GLOVES.

Gentlemen's White Kid Gloves Rs. 3-0 per pair.
Ladies' Tinted ditto Rs. 2-8 ,,
Ladies' Riding Gloves.
Ladies' Gauntlet Riding Gloves
Buckskin Gloves.
Dogskin Riding Gloves.
Cloth Gloves.
Spun Silk Gloves.

HATS.
CHRISTY'S BEST BLACK SILK HATS.
DRAB SHELL HATS.
FANCY FELT & TWEED HATS,
in all the new shapes and sizes.

JUST RECEIVEED FROM CALCUTTA.
SOLA HATS
FOR
LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN.

SILK UMBRELLAS, PARAGON FRAMES,
From Rs. 10-8 to Rs. 18

FANCY
IVORY HANDLED WALKING STICKS,
From Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 15.

SCOTCH MAUDES.
JUST RECEIVED,
A LARGE SAMPLE INVOICE OF SCOTCH MAUDES, INCLUDING ALL THE TARTANS.
ROYAL STEWART.
THE 42ND.
THE 91ST
CLARENDON.
FORBES.
GORDON.
MURRAY.
McKENZIE.
VICTORIA.
ARGYLE.
GLENLYON.

All HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS should be provided with one.

CARR BROTHERS.

**CARR BROTHERS.**
LONDON MADE,
and ready for use,
COLOURED CAMBRIC AND FLANNEL SHIRTS
of all sizes.

SOLID LEATHER RAILWAY AND TRAVELLING PORTMANTEAUS.
SOLID LEATHER HAT CASES.
BLACK LEATHER Do.

RAILWAY RUGS.
THE LARGEST STOCK IN INDIA
TO SELECT.
Price from Rs. 12 to Rs. 40

**CARR BROTHERS,**
IN ANNEXING A PRICE LIST

For the guidance of Mofussil Residents, with directions for self-measurement, CARR BROTHERS wish it to be understood that they quote such prices only which will guarantee to their esteemed patrons the first quality of material, style, and workmanship.

COATS.

| | |
|---|---|
| West of England Cloth Lounge Coats | Rs. 28 |
| Extra do. do. Silk Linings & Braided, &c. | 36 |
| West of England Cloth Morning Coat, &c. | 35 |
| Do. do. Silk Linings | 45 |
| Frock Coats, Surtouts, &c. | from Rs. 40 to 65 |
| Fancy Cloth Lounge Coats | 18 |
| West End Diagonal Morning Coat | 24 |
| Paramatta Lounge Coat | 14 |
| ,, Morning ,, | 18 |
| Alpaca, Plain or Twilled | 14 |

TROUSERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Superfine Black Doeskin Trousers | 22 |
| Extra Superfine Cassimere ,, | 24 |
| Fancy Doeskin Trousers | 16 |
| ,, Scotch Saxony Angolas | 18 |
| ,, Tweeds, Flannels, &c. | 14 |
| Fancy Colored Linen Drill Trousers, per pair | 8 |
| White Linen Drill, per dozen | Rs. 65 to 120 |
| White American Drill, do. | 60 |

WAISTCOATS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Superfine Best Black Cassimere | Rs. 11 |
| Fancy Doeskin Vests | 8 |
| Fancy Angola Tweed, &c. | 8 |
| Paramatta | 7 |
| Alpaca | 6 |
| Fancy Padded Quiltings or Drills | 7 |

SUITS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fancy Angola Suits | Rs. 40 to 50 |
| Fancy Scotch Heather Suit | 36 |
| Black Flannel Suits | 35 |
| Blue Flannel Suits | 35 |
| Fancy colored Flannels | 35 |

PATTERNS FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

DIRECTIONS FOR SELF MEASUREMENT

FOR COATS.

1 From Collar Seam at Back to Waist, thence to length of Coat required.
2 From centre of back to elbow.
From elbow to wrist for length of sleeve.
3 Round the Chest underneath Coat.
4 ,, Waist ,,
5 Full height of figure.

FOR VEST.

6 From back of Neck over Shoulder to length of Vest required in front.
Chest and Waist Measure.

FOR TROUSERS.

7 Length of leg from fork to heel of boot.
8 Round the Waist under Waistcoat.

TERMS.

STRICTLY CASH.—NO DISCOUNT.

All country orders must be accompanied by a remittance, or reference for payment to a Mercantile firm in Bombay.

**CARR BROTHERS,**
No. 17, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

## NOTICES.

**SOUNDY AND COMPANY'S**
LIST OF NEW AND POPULAR
PIANOFORTE MUSIC,
BY THE MOST CELEBRATED FOREIGN COMPOSERS.

No Pieces from this Catalogue can be taken back or exchanged. Exchange at 2s. per Rupee.

MOZART.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sonata in C major | 5 | 0 |
| Mozart's Sonatas for the Pianoforte, edited and fingered by CHARLES HALLE | | |
| No. 1 Sonata, in C | 4 | 0 |
| 2 Sonata, in A, Op. 6, No. 2 | 4 | 0 |
| 3 Sonata, in F, Op. 6, No. 3 | 4 | 0 |
| 4 Sonata, in C | 4 | 0 |
| 5 Sonata, in B flat | 4 | 0 |
| 6 Sonata, in C | 5 | 0 |
| 7 Sonata, in D | 5 | 0 |
| 8 Sonata, in B flat | 5 | 0 |
| 9 Sonata, in D | 5 | 0 |
| 10 Sonata, in A minor | 5 | 0 |
| 11 Sonata, in G | 4 | 0 |
| 12 Sonata, in B flat, Op. 63 | 5 | 0 |
| 13 Sonata, in E flat | 3 | 0 |
| 14 Sonata, in F | 4 | 0 |
| 15 Sonata, in F | 3 | 6 |
| 16 Sonata, in C minor, Op. 11 | 4 | 0 |
| 17 Fantasie, in C minor, Op. 11 | 3 | 0 |
| 18 Sonata, in F | 5 | 0 |
| 19 Sonata, in C | 3 | 6 |
| 20 Sonata, in B flat | 5 | 0 |
| 21 Sonata, in D | 5 | 0 |

OSBORNE

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| La Pluie des Perles, (20th edition) | 3 | 0 |

OVERTURES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| AUBER | Fra Diavolo | 3 | 6 |
| ——— | Masaniello | 3 | 0 |
| BEETHOVEN | Fidelio | 2 | 0 |
| ——— | Prometheus | 3 | 0 |
| BOIELDIEU | La Dame Blanche | 2 | 0 |
| DONIZETTI | Belisario | 3 | 0 |
| HEROLD | Zampa | 3 | 0 |
| KREUTZER | Lodoiska | 2 | 0 |
| MENDELSSOHN | Midsummer Night's Dream | 3 | 0 |
| MEYERBEER | Robert le Diable | 3 | 0 |
| MOZART | Don Giovanni | 2 | 0 |
| ——— | Le Nozze de Figaro | 2 | 0 |
| ——— | Il Flauto Magico | 3 | 0 |
| ——— | La Clemenza di Tito | 3 | 0 |
| ROSSINI | Babiere di Siviglia | 2 | 0 |
| ——— | Guillaume Tell | 3 | 6 |
| ——— | La Cenerentola | 3 | 0 |
| ——— | L'Italiana in Algieri | 3 | 0 |
| ——— | La Gazza Ladra | 4 | 0 |
| ——— | Otello | 2 | 6 |
| ——— | Semiramide | 3 | 0 |
| ——— | La Donna del Lago | 2 | 0 |
| ——— | Tancredi | 2 | 0 |
| WEBER | Der Freischütz | 3 | 0 |
| ——— | Preciosa | 2 | 6 |
| ——— | Oberon | 3 | 0 |

PRUDENT.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fantasia, (Lucia) | 5 | 0 |

QUIDANT.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mazeppa Galop | 3 | 0 |

RAVINA.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| La Violette | 2 | 6 |

SCHULHOFF.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Victoria Valse | 3 | 0 |
| Confidence | 1 | 6 |
| Chanson à boire | 3 | 6 |
| Chanson des Paysannes | 2 | 6 |
| Galop de Bravura | 4 | 0 |
| Carnival de Venise | 4 | 0 |
| Bohemian Airs | 5 | 0 |
| Impromptu Polka | 3 | 0 |
| Minuet and Trio, from Mozart's Symphony in E flat | 2 | 0 |

STREICH.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Les Hirondelles | 4 | 0 |

DANCE MUSIC (SOLOS).

QUADRILLES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Not for Joe | ..Marriott | 4 | 0 |
| Immenseikoff | ,, | 4 | 0 |
| Champagne | ,, | 4 | 0 |
| Original Caledonians | | 3 | 0 |
| Agnes Sorel | | 2 | 0 |

POLKAS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Not for Joe | ..Godfrey | 3 | 0 |

WALTZES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Zoo | ..Parker | 4 | 0 |
| Dreams of the Ocean | ..Gungl. | 3 | 6 |
| Les Dames de Seville | ..Schubert | 3 | 0 |

GALOP.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Watch Cry | ..Montgomery | 2 | 6 |
| Corricolo | ..DeGrau | 3 | 0 |
| Jog along Boys | ..Marriot | 3 | 0 |

VOCAL MUSIC.

ENGLISH SONGS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rest Warrior, Rest | ..M. Kelly | 2 | 0 |
| Oh give me but my Arab Steed | ..Hodson | 2 | 0 |
| My little wife and I | ..Linder | 2 | 0 |
| Not a Drum was Heard | ..Williams | 2 | 0 |
| Just before the Battle | ..Mother | 2 | 0 |
| Know'st thou the Land | ..Beethovan | 2 | 0 |
| &c. | &c. | &c. | |

COMIC SONGS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Pretty Ballet Girl | 3 | 0 |
| Champagne Charlie | 3 | 0 |
| But of course its no business of mine | 3 | 0 |
| Not for Joe | 3 | 0 |
| Show me the Girl | | |
| &c. &c. &c. | | |

LARGE SELECTION OF SCOTTISH BALLADS.

PIANOFORTE TUTORS BY VARIOUS COMPOSERS.

LARGE SELECTION OF STANDARD ENGLISH SONGS.

INSTRUCTION BOOKS FOR HARMONIUM, VIOLIN, FLUTE, CORNET, GUITAR, &c.

SELECTIONS OF OPERATIC AIRS, AND DANCE MUSIC FOR VIOLIN, FLUTE, CORNET, &c.

Parties purchasing Rs. 10 worth of the above Music will be presented with a elegant Portfolio.

**ORIENTAL SHIPOWNING ASSOCIA**TION, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE.—A General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held on Monday the 19th instant at 3 P.M., at the Association's Office, Apollo House, Apollo Street, for the purpose of receiving the accounts made up to 31st December 1868, and the report of the Liquidators.

S. P. FRAMJEE, }
D. BYRAMJEE, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 7th April 1869.

**NOTICE.—To be sold by Public Auction** in H. M.'s Dockyard, on Thursday the 29th instant, Her Majesty's Receiving Ship "Ajdaha," of 1,440 tons burthen, coppered and copper and iron fastened, as she stands on the day of sale.

Terms of Sale—The sale of the vessel will not be considered final until the acceptance of the offer is sanctioned by Government. A deposit of 10 per cent. to be paid down at the time of sale, and security given by the purchaser for the payment of the remainder, which must be paid within eight days after the acceptance of the offer, or the deposit money will be forfeited and the vessel resold at the risk and loss of the purchaser.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

W. L. SEARLE, Lieut. late I. N.,
Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 8th April 1869.

**SUEZ CANAL.—The undersigned are autho**rised to book Goods and Passengers through the Canal from Suez to Port Said.

Trains of Goods Lighters leave Suez every five days, arriving at Port Said about four days later.

Rate per ton of 1,000 kilogrammes fcs. 25.75.

Goods conveyed direct from the Steamers in Suez Roads to the Steamers in Port Said Harbour without landing.

Passenger Boats leave Suez on the arrival of every Steamer and arrive at Port Said about 25 hours later.

Fare, first class, fcs. 43 per adult.

Children under three years of age, free; over three years and under ten years, half fare.

For all information respecting Steamers calling at Port Said, or other matters connected with the Canal, apply to

BLACKWELL & Co.,
Transit Agents, Suez Canal Company.

Bombay, 6th March 1869.

**NOTICE.—HENRY S. KING & Co.'s (late** Smith, Elder, & Co.'s) Bombay Agency.

Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., of London, have the pleasure to announce that they have established a Branch Firm in Bombay, under the style of King, King, & Co., by whom their Agency in that place will in future be conducted.

**WITH reference to the above, Messrs. J. A.** Brown & Co. have from this date ceased to act as the Agents of Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London, and the Power of Attorney hitherto held by Mr. James Alexander Brown from Mr. Henry Samuel King has been cancelled.

HENRY SAMUEL KING,
By his Attorney CHARLES DANKS.

Bombay, 18th March 1869.

KING, KING, & Co.

**HAVE the pleasure to announce, with refer**ence to the above notices, that they have taken offices at No. 6 Church Lane, where they will in future conduct the Agency of Messrs. Henry S. King & Co. (late "Smith, Elder, & Co.)" East India, Army, and Civil Service Agents, London.

All communications addressed to them will receive prompt attention.

Orders and remittances for the London Firm received and transmitted by every Mail.

Orders from Up-Country for execution in Bombay carefully attended to.

KING, KING, & Co., Agents, Bombay.

HENRY S. KING & Co, (late Smith, Elder, & Co.) East India, Army, and Civil Service Agents, 65 Cornhill, and 45 Pall Mall, London.

**BLOOM MUSCATELS.**

| | Cash. Rs. as. | Credit. Rs. as. |
|---|---|---|
| The finest Picked Fruit, received direct Overland, in beautiful boxes each | 6 0 | 6 8 |

Fresh supplies on sale by

**TREACHER & Co. (Limited).**

**SAVORY AND MOORE'S IMPROVED**
**LIEBIG'S FOOD.**
AS USED IN THE ROYAL NURSERY
FOR INFANTS AND CHILDREN.

*Keeps good in all climates.*

"The Infant Prince has taken this Food for some months past, and thrives upon it, as a Prince should."—*Social Science Review.*

The saving of time and trouble is of the utmost consequence. This food is a *Real Improvement* on the ordinary kinds."—*The Lancet.*

"This Food is eminently adapted to the food of Infants, being highly nourishing, and what is of the greatest consequence, of easy digestibility.—Dr. HASSALL's *Analytical Report.*

"The best preparation. It resembles mother's milk as closely as possible."—Dr. HERBERT BARKER *on Right Food for Infants.*

IMPORTED OVERLAND.

In Tins, Cash as. 14 Credit Rs. 1 0.

SOLE AGENTS—

**TREACHER & Co. (Limited).**

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

### SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

Mail day, consequently there was nothing doing.

### BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

### BANKS.

| Subscribed Capital. | Nom. of sh. | Paid up. | Last dividend. | Names. | Rate per Share. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | p. a. | | |
| 1,000,000 | 100 | all | 5 p.ct. | Agra Bank | 126 |
| 3,140,000 | 1,000 | all | 8 p.ct. | Bank of Bengal | 1675 |
| 3,000,000 | 500 | all | 5 p.ct. | Ditto of Bombay New | 552½ |
| 3,750,000 | 1,000 | all | 7½ p.c. | Ditto of Madras | 1550 |
| 750,000 | 250 | all | 6 p. c. | Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L & China | 300 |
| 700,000 | 200 | all | 6 do. | Chartered Bk. of I. & C. | 200 |
| 1,000,000 | 500 | 250 | 8 do. | Delhi and London | 200 [div. |
| 1,000,000 | 250 | 125 | 8 do. | National Bank of India | 130 ex |
| 500,000 | 250 | all | 12 do. | Oriental Bank | 412½ |

### SHIPPING COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 500,000 | 5,000 | 3,500 | 1,300 | Bombay Ship Co. | 1150—1160 |

### SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ... | 2,000 | 1,700 | 50 | Albert Mills Co. | 875 [div. |
| 125,000 | 2,500 | all | 80 | Alliance Spinning | 1590 ex |
| 20,000 | 2,000 | all | ... | Arkwright | 400 |
| 550,000 | 5,500 | all | ... | Bombay | 2800 |
| 100,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 10 pc. | Bombay United | 1795 |
| ... | 500 | 500 | 12 pc. | Broach Mills | 265 |
| 160,000 | 5,000 | all | ... | Coorla Spinning | 1875 |
| 150,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 300 | Great Eastern | 1400 |
| 250,000 | 1,000 | all | 135 | Manockji Petit's | 660 |
| 200,000 | 2,500 | all | ... | Oriental | 1050 |
| 150,000 | 2,500 | 2,300 | ... | Royal | 1400 |

### EXCHANGE.

| On | Terms. | Rate. |
|---|---|---|
| London Banks | 6 months' sight | 2s. 0 5/16d. to 2s. 0⅜d. |
| Do. Credits | 6 Do. do. | 2s. 0 7/16d. |
| Do. Documents | 6 Do. do. | 2s. 0½d. to 2s. 0 9/16d. |
| Calcutta | At sight | 99¼ |
| Do. | 60 Do. do. | 98¾ |
| Madras | 30 Do. do. | 99 |
| China | 60 Do. do. | 217 to 218 |

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Five-and-a-half per cent | 112 to 112¼ |
| Five per cent | 108½ |
| Four per cent | 93½ nl. |
| Five per cent. (Public Works Loan) | 105 |
| Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67 | 103½ |
| 15 years' Debenture Loans | 108½ |
| 10 years' do. do | 107 |
| 5 years' do. do. | 103¼ |
| Six per cent. Municipal Loan | 99 |

### BANK OF BOMBAY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Government Securities | 8 per cent. |
| Mercantile Bills | 10 per cent. |

### PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sovereigns each | Rs. 10-6 |
| Bank of England Notes | „ 10-4 |
| Carolas | „ 290 |
| Mexican Dollars | „ 220 |
| Five-Franc Pieces | „ 223 |
| Bar Silver | „ 106-10 |
| Gold Leaf | „ 15-1 |
| Bar Gold 10 oz. English | „ 16-9-0 |
| Australian Gold | „ 16-9-0 |

### CALCUTTA—6TH APRIL 1869.

Government Securities.—Only some trifling purchases of 4 per cents. were reported, at Rs. 7-0 discount, and slightly higher, for small prices; a transaction in 5 per cents. of 1856-57 was made at Rs. 8-0 premium.

National Bank shares sold at Rs. 133 and 133½.

Great Eastern Hotel Co.'s shares were bought at Rs. 165.

Another purchase of Goosery Cotton Mills Co.'s shares was reported at Rs. 2°5.

Port Canning Land Investment, &c., Co.'s shares sold in the forenoon at Rs. 300 for cash, and at Rs. 295 in the afternoon. A time-bargain contract was announced at Rs. 310, but the number of shares and date of delivery were not stated.

Some shares in the Punjab Trading Co.'s, Limited, in Liquidation, sold at Rs. 15.—*Englishman.*

## MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 10.

Martin, Captain, C. I. Horse, on furlough, from Augur.

Dallas, Surgeon, Inspector General of Prisons, Punjaub, on furlough, from Lahore.

Hoste, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on medical certificate, from Dehra Ghazee Khan.

Mallaby, Major, Assistant Quarter Master General, on medical certificate, from Kurrachee.

Purvis, Captain, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Kamptee.

Blake, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Ahmedabad.

Burt, Veterinary Surgeon, Royal Artillery, to join, from England.

McCallum, Quarter-master, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 10.

Bates, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.

Mackenzie, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Department, on sick leave, to England.

Howard, Captain, 18th Hussars, on Medical Board, to England.

Fraser, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, to England.

Plumptre, Surgeon, Bengal Medical Service, on furlough to England.

Jones, Lieutenant Colonel, Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.

Strong, Captain, Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.

Bates, Captain, B. Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.

Martin, Captain, C. I. Horse, on furlough, to England.

Dallas, Surgeon, Inspector General of Prisons, Punjaub, on furlough, to England.

Hoste, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.

Mallaby, Major, Assistant Quarter-master General, on furlough, to England.

Dods, Major Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.

Tapp, Major General, Staff, on sick leave, to England.

Constant, Veterinary Surgeon, Staff, on furlough, to England.

Torrens, Colonel, 1-23rd Foot, on medical certificate, to England.

Schneider, Colonel, Judge Advocate General, on duty, to Poona.

Baigrie, Lieutenant Colonel, Assistant Quarter Master General, on duty, to Deolalee.

Gell, Colonel, Quarter-master General, on duty, to Deolalee.

Dickins, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on duty, to Jubbulpore.

Carnegy, Lieutenant Colonel, Assistant Advocate General, on duty, to Poona.

Murray, Lieutenant, General Depot, on leave, to Khandalla.

Mackenzie, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Department, on sick leave, to England.

### DIVISION ORDERS.

By Major-General the Honorable A. H. Gordon, C. B., Commanding P. D. A.

Poona, 7th April 1869.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave:—

Lieutenant Colonel Ashburner, general duty, Poona, for 30 days from date of departure on privilege leave.

Staff Veterinary Surgeon Hallen from date of departure on privilege leave.

The Brigadier General Commanding Poona Brigade will be pleased to assemble an European District Court Martial on Friday next, the 9th instant, at 11 o'clock A.M., for the trial of No. 984 Private J. Barradell, No. 654, Private R. Broadlient, No. 648, Private, Wilson, No. 804, Private John Wilson, of the 59th Regiment.

The Poona Brigade will furnish a field officer as president and the requisite number of members to form the Court.

With reference to Division order No. 169 of yesterday's date, all communications and returns for the Assistant Adjutant General Poona Division Army are to be addressed to Mahableshwur after the 9th instant, and those for the Assistant Quarter Master General and Deputy Judge Advocate General Poona Division Army and other Divisional Staff are to be addressed to Poona as usual.

Poona, 8th April, 1869.

On the recommendation of the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals B. T., Staff Assistant Surgeon Croker, recently arrived from Kurrachee, is directed to do duty with the 1-8th King's.

### BRIGADE ORDERS.

By Brigadier General R. Pratt, C.B., Commanding Poona Brigade.

Poona, 8th April, 1869.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave of absence:—

Lieutenant Colonel Baugh for 10 days from this date inclusive on station leave.

A Board will assemble to-morrow at 6-30 A.M., at the Quarter Master's stores 1-8th (The King's) Regiment to report on the suitability of a strap for strapping bed cases. President—Captain Farquharson, 1-8th King's. Members—the Quarter-master 2nd Queen's, the Quarter Master 1-8th King's, the Barrack Master Poona Circle.

A Committee will assemble to-morrow at 6-30 A.M., at the office of the Quarter-master General of the Army, to report on Bengal pattern sepoys' pals. President—Major Pierce 24th Regiment N. I. Members—the Quarter-master 9th N. I., Ensign Hazelgrove, Deputy Assistant Commissary.

### ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Poona, 1st April, 1869.

The undermentioned officer is reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani according to the Lower Standard:—

Assistant Surgeon J. F. Keith, Civil Surgeon, Shikarpore.

## SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—10TH APRIL.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| London | Cotton | £1 15s. 0d. to £2-0-0 per ton. |
| | Seeds | £1 0s. 0d. Nominal. „ |
| Liverpool | Cotton | £1 10s. 0d. to £2 0s. 0d. „ |
| | Seeds | £1 0s. 0d. Nominal. „ |
| Overland | Cotton | £7 5s. 0d. to £7 10s. p. 40 c. ft. |
| China | Sailing vessel Cotton | Nominal. |
| | Steamer do. | Rs. 8 to 10 per bale. |
| | „ Opium | Rs. 20 to 25 per chest |
| Calcutta | Salt | Rs. 4 to 5 per ton |
| Mauritius | Grain | 12 annas per bag. |

### ARRIVALS.

| April | Vessel. | Commander. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 9 | Abyssinia (s) | Templeton | Bussorah, March 27. |
| | Krishna (s) | Bonfellow | Suez, March 28. |
| 11 | Corra Linn | Lamont | Liverpool, Nov. 10. |
| | Winged Hunter | Small | Boston, Dec. 17. |
| | Dilbl ur | Miller | London, Nov. 27. |

### DEPARTURES.

| April | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | Northumbria | Knight | Liverpool. |
| | Wm. Ritson | Brough | Colombo. |
| | Khorasan | Wilson | Colombo. |
| | Colombo | McMillen | Liverpool. |
| | Lord Clyde (s) | Hewitt | Cutch. |
| | M.S. Elphinstone (s) | Dupuy | Goa. |
| | Baroda (s) | Haselwood | Aden and Suez. |

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last:—

Ship Lina, Opdall, to Havre.

Ship Kate Gregory, Lorenzen, to Moulmein.

Ship Benares, Moys, to Singapore.

Ship City of Brussels, Auld, to Havre.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last:—

Steamer Krishna, to Aden and Suez.

Steamer General Havelock, to Malabar Coast.

REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.

GWADUR, 18th, 6-39 P.M.—Mail steamer "Cashmere" leaving for Muscat.

GWADUR, 18th, 11-49 A.M.—H. M.'s gunboat "Clyde," from Kurrachee, arrived.

### CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

April 6 Arundel Castle ........ Carrie ........ London Dec. 7.

DEPARTURES.

April 6 Meinam (s) ........ — ........ —

Mathilde ........ — ........ —

### MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

April 6 Sir Robert Seppings .. Coates ........ Bimlipatam.

## TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 11th, 2-32 P.M.—Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Constantinople; and Persian line interrupted beyond Teheran. Latest dates Great Britain, via Turkey, 8th April, via Russia, 5th April.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAMS.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 10th April to 8 P.M. of the 11th April is as follows:—

| To Bombay | Max. | Min. |
|---|---|---|
| From Kurrachee | 7 23 | 5 28 |
| „ Calcutta | one in 18 minutes. | |

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

EGUTPOORA PROPOSED MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—Subscriptions to the above may be paid into the Oriental Bank Corporation, to the credit of Messrs. F. Purkiss and J. S. Biggs.

JOHN S. BIGGS, Secretary.

### DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BOYLETTE—April 10th, at Kalbadavie, the wife of Mr. W. H. Boylette, of H. M.'s Customs of a son.

DEATH.

CAMPBELL—April 9th, at Malabar Hill, Colin, infant son of Captain Ronald Campbell, Assistant Quarter-master General, Bombay, aged six weeks.

BENGAL.

DEATH.

AUSCHITZKY—April 5th, at Akyab, of cholera, Paul Henry Pierre Auschitzky, of the firm of P. Auschitzky and Co., Merchant.

MADRAS

BIRTHS.

GODFREY—March 30th, at Cannanore, the wife of Captain Charles James Godfrey, Offg. Adjutant, 25th Regiment M. N. I., (Cadre 10th Regiment M. N. I.,) of a daughter.

MOTTET—At Cannanore, the wife of Major E. A. Mottet, Madras Staff Corps, of a son.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTH.

HUGHES—March 31st, at Rawul Pindee, the wife of Major T. E. Hughes, Royal Artillery, of a son.

DEATH.

WATTS—April 5th, at Mutthra, of Convulsions during teething, Frances Laura, child of Charles W. Watts, Bengal Civil Service, aged 11 months and 16 days.

# The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, APRIL 12, 1869.

THE Franco-Belgian difficulty, said to have been patched up, on some basis not yet reported, illustrates a permanent European danger, or one likely to be permanent until Germany is organized as she will one day be. The danger is the very old one—French greediness of territory—not so much for the sake of possessing it, as for the sake of the augmented power that would spring from possession. It was this motive that led to the acquisition of barren Savoy, a mass of hills it is true, but also a commanding site laying bare cardinal roads into Italy and Switzerland. The same motive prompts the French thirst for Belgium, indeed for the whole left bank of the Rhine. Charlemagne once sat astride of the great river, and Neustria really comprised pretty nearly all the French would be content to accept—as an instalment. The allies offered Napoleon the left bank of the Rhine without Antwerp, but he stood out for all or none. A step appeared to be gained when Louis Philippe succeeded in detaching Belgium from Holland; but as years roll on, the old Low Country love of independence, so conspicuous for centuries, returns with all the vigour of a new life, made prosperous by freedom. More than once Napoleon III. has tried to fasten a quarrel on Belgium, and a French propaganda has never been absent from her midst. The attempt to obtain Luxembourg was quite as much a blow at Belgium as it was a blow at Prussia, and the latest enterprise only proves that the restless policy of France is seeking to secure by underhand means what, if boldly undertaken, would bring on a general war. Had the Belgian Parliament allowed the railway treaty to stand in its original integrity the French would have secured a footing on a strategical line which, in their hands, would have menaced Germany as well as Belgium, and would have rendered the neutrality of Luxembourg a farce. Even if the incident has burnt out, it cannot fail to have left a strong impression on the minds of the British and German Cabinets that they still live in presence of a perennial design which only awaits opportunity to provoke execution. Unless the French Emperor can carry forward his projects by stealth, persistence must result in war. For Germany could not permit him to occupy positions which lie on the flank of the Rhenish provinces, nor could England, guarantees apart, permit the French to become masters of Antwerp, since besides being a perpetual menace—a loaded pistol levelled at England, as Napoleon said,—necessitating a North Sea Fleet of great strength, it would compel us to spend millions on Harwich harbour, and to fortify the coast of Scotland.

In conjunction with the Germans, we have been fighting this question for six centuries, and although we are supposed to be civilized up to the pitch of indifference, we are not going to abandon a line of policy so nearly connected with the maintenance of our independence. Our danger always lies in unreadiness, and in that apathy with which we regard the beginning of great events; yet if we do not wholly mistake the national character, sooner or later an aggression on Belgium would light a flame as fierce as that which animated the whole people at the commencement of the century and as steady as that which sustained the policy of Cromwell. What we are concerned to recognize is, that all the world over France is still the France of Louis XIV. and Napoleon, or for the matter of that Philip Augustus; stung deeply at this moment by the success of Prussia, irritated by the course of events in Italy, and eager to try once more whether she cannot recover and permanently keep that predominance in Europe which is her passion. It is all very well to say that France has become commercial, quiet, and soberly desirous of securing national liberty, but if we believe that, we shall put our faith in delusions and some day—pay the penalty of folly.

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UNLESS some change be made, the time of the Revenue Survey Departments during the next ten or twenty years is likely to be much taken up with the revision of settlements. Most of our readers, especially the Revenue officers of Government, are aware that the thirty years' leases of the Indapur Talooka of the Poona Zillah have already terminated, and as Sir George Wingate's Minutes, kindly placed at the disposal of the press, received that notice in our columns which their importance warranted, the general public must have informed itself of the fact of the new Survey and Revised Assessment of that District. Almost every year to come will see the leases of some other Talooka fall in, and this process of revision applied to them. It thus becomes important to determine whether the work should be made the perquisite of a separate and special department as was done in Indapur, or whether it should be left to the ordinary Revenue establishment of the district, as formerly in Bombay, and as is now the rule in the Bengal and Madras Presidencies.

We must first of all premise that the circumstances of Indapur were special. This is the plea advanced by Colonel Francis in justification of the expense of a new Survey. Indapur was the corpus vile on which Goldsmid and Wingate made their first experiment. The traveller on the G. I. P. Railway may see the exact spot where the Survey was begun more than thirty years ago near Deksol Station, where a handsome Dhurrumsala has been erected by the grateful natives in memory of Goldsmid. He was of a type not uncommon among Indian Civilians—one whose practical sense and unfeigned liking for the natives gave him such accurate knowledge and persevering energy as counterfeited genius. Now that he sleeps under the sands of Cairo, we cannot refrain from this passing tribute to his memory. It is no disparagement to either him or Wingate that the Survey was made inaccurately, or rather that because of the then imperfect system of demarcation the ryots have since enlarged their fields in a manner more or less clandestine. We may even doubt whether, without this wide, unassessed margin of cultivation, it would have been possible to have collected the fixed revenue for many years in succession. The awfully arid climate of Indapur has the same financial effect as the feverish moisture and precarious cultivation of Canara, where, as the Madras Collectors admitted, the ryots would have quite failed to pay their high assessment if they had not recouped themselves by stealing land all round their farms. It was well, however, to fix precise areas even though it might be necessary in cases to lower the rate; and the results shown in Colonel Francis' Report on Indapur display the inaccuracy of the former statistics of Lavani Patraks. If, for example, a field entered as containing 10 acres really contains 15 or 20, there would seem a necessity for a new measurement; and, considering the elaborate system of testing and the wonderful average of accuracy which have been attained by the high administrative skill of the Officers of Survey, we should strongly object to the work of mensuration, or even of a classification of soils, being given to any other Department.

But we believe that Indapur is a special case, and that with a few other exceptions, as of the neighbouring Talooka of Bheemthurry, there will be no necessity to renew the work of mensuration, and certainly not of classification of soils. The wonderful accuracy which is now described in every Settlement Report will preclude any such need. The game would not be worth the candle. With such a small average of error as comes to the notice of an Assistant Superintendent of either process, it would be atrocious to put the villagers to the vexation and annoyance of a new survey. It would be unjustifiable to expend imperial revenue on revising a work which is most logically shown to be very nearly perfect. The only revision required in by far the majority of lapsing leases will be that of assessment without reference to increase of area: and we have all former experience of Bombay, Bengal, and Madras in favour of this work being performed by the ordinary Revenue establishments. In Bombay, since the time of Sir Bartle Frere (although before he became Governor he held the same opinions as we do of the futility of Departments) we have become so accustomed to departmental arrangements, that we find a difficulty of conceiving of an officer's pucka knowledge of more than one thing. We have almost separated the Police from the Magistracy responsible for the peace of the land. We have even built up a Department of Cotton Inspection, as if the Police who sometimes detect difficult cases of dacoity and murder could not be allowed to approach Kâpús. Hence it is necessary to explain, as succinctly as possible, the reasons of our present proposition. First as regards the establishment for procuring the data on which the new assessment is usually founded. All such information as relates to former rates, the variations in cultivated area, in evictions, remissions, and rent of sub-tenants is most easily got from the Mamlutdar, Patel, and Kulkurnee, all of whom are subordinate to the Collector. The same agency is always employed to ascertain the bulk of produce and the average and varying prices which it fetches. The statistics which a sharp man gathers from sales of land are to be found in the Collector's office as he carries out decrees of the Civil Courts. His local position gives him the best chance of noting the increased value or loss which the making of a new railway or canal or the deflection of a road causes in a district. Even detailed information about each village can best be got from the Kulkurnee or village accountant; so that it would be sheer folly to send a special karkoon to count the tiled houses or the number of wells. There seems to be nothing in the circumstances of a district which is specially within the knowledge of a Survey karkoon, certainly nothing whatever to justify the expense of his employment in statistical business, independent of survey. We shall resume the subject in detail at an early time, as the limits of an article are not sufficient for the careful examination its importance merits.

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OUR contemporary certainly has an awkward way of paying a compliment. On Saturday he wrote with characteristic *naiveté*, that to have accepted the draft letter, even amended, would have been to bow down before "the genius of superficiality"—a phrase invented to describe, collectively, the Finance Committee and the Chairman of the Bench! It is an amusing "conceit," but shows, alas, how difficult it is to be at once trenchant and true.

LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA left Allahabad on Wednesday night for Deoree, near Jubbulpore, where he was anxious to inspect the depot. His Excellency has not yet returned to Bombay.

COLONEL JOHN MCNEIL WALTER, C. B., has arrived at Jubbulpore and assumed command of Her Majesty's 2-12th Regiment.

THE "Poona Observer" understand Colonel H. W. Holland, Commissary General of the Army, will proceed to England shortly, on six months' leave of absence.

IT is said that, in addition to the Viceroy's plate of 1,000 rupees to be run for at the next Calcutta meeting, Lady Mayo will give a Queen's plate of equal value to be run for at the same meeting.

THE Secretary of State for India has intimated to the Government of Bombay that three Artillery non-commissioned officers (viz. one for each Presidency) who have been instructed at Home in the manufacture of Boxer Ammunition for the Snider Rifle, have been sent to India.

MR. F. LLOYD, of the Bombay Civil Service, who has just been elevated to a Judgeship of the High Court, is expected to arrive in Bombay early this week. As Judge and Session Judge of Poona (which appointment he now vacates) he won for himself general respect and esteem; and in appreciation of the good service he has always rendered to the State, the principal native residents of Poona held a public meeting on Thursday evening, the 8th instant, to adopt an address which it is proposed to deliver to Mr. Lloyd, congratulating him on his promotion, and at the same time recording regret at his removal from amongst them.

WE believe the local Government have had under consideration the removal to Poona of the Army Clothing Department now located at the Presidency. A committee of officers was recently appointed to consider the subject, and it is supposed the removal will eventually take place. Until suitable accommodation is provided for a factory, of which there is no immediate probability, it has been decided by Government that the department should for the present remain in Bombay, removing into suitable premises. The Public Works Department have been directed to survey three buildings known as "Claremont," "Mount House," and "Lall Baug," and it is thought that the first of these will be selected and rented, being the most suitable in every respect as to position and accommodation, and its proximity to the Town and Fort.

MESSRS HERN AND HANSON, the present senior Apothecaries on the Bombay establishment, will, it is understood, shortly appear in General Orders as promoted to Honorary Assistant Surgeons, and be placed on the pension list. The following promotions in the Subordinate Medical Department, we understand, have been decided upon, and will also shortly be announced:—Apothecaries J. Anderson, Burn, Pollard, and Anding, to be Honorary Assistant Surgeons; Apothecaries McGuire, De Souza, and Lewis George to be Senior Apothecaries.

UPON the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Honorary Ensign and Deputy Assistant Commissary Barnard, Senior Barrack Master at the Presidency, has been promoted to the grade of Deputy Commissary. Ensign Barnard is an officer of upwards of 30 years' service, and the Senior Barrack Master in the Bombay Presidency. His duties are of arduous and responsible nature, and have been considerably increased since the Abyssinian Expedition and the introduction of the new Overland Transport service.

IN accepting the retirement from the service of Mr. T. Selby of the Bombay Uncovenanted Service, and Second Examiner Pay Department, Government noticed in very favourable terms the valuable services rendered by that gentleman for a period extending to close upon half a century, promising at the same time to make known to H. M.'s Secretary of State the uniform witness to Mr. Selby's worth which the several chiefs of his department throughout that time had borne. We now learn that in so doing the Government have recommended that Mr. Selby be allowed in addition to the good service pension of £500 per annum to which he is entitled, a moiety of the personal allowance of Rs. 100 usually granted to old Uncovenanted servants, in consideration of his eminent, long, and faithful service, and for his extraordinary merits. There is no doubt that the recommendation will receive the favourable consideration of the Secretary of State for India as an exceptional case. We believe that Mr. Selby has by his own zeal and energy risen step by step from the lowest grade in the office of the Military Auditor General to one of the highest places in the Finance Department. He was held in the highest estimation by all the officers of the Finance Department who entertained him at a farewell dinner previous to his departure from Poona, at which Colonel Barr, the Controller of Military Accounts, presided, and from his long and intimate acquaintance with Mr. Selby extending back to the year 1839, made most complimentary allusions to the private and official life of that gentleman and finally bade him *adieu.* It is said that the appointment of Second Examiner Pay Department, held by Mr. Selby, has been abolished by the Government of India.

A MISTAKE, happily obvious, was made in our issue of Saturday in heading a short extract relating to the departure of Colonel Hardy and Dr. Bradshaw from Kussowlie, "Death of Col. E. A. Hardy and Dr. Bradshaw at Kussowlie."

PRINCE FREDERICK OF SCHLESWIG HOLSTEIN was at Madras a week ago, a guest at Government House.

THE 107th Regiment at Hazareebagh has set a good example. We observe that the men have begun to publish a paper called "The Sentinel," for their "entertainment and edification" at that "isolated and rural situation." The first number is said to be very well got up.

ONE of the means adopted for the restoration to health of the Indore Chief, Holkar, is thus described in the "Naiyar Ukhbar":—"In each department, daily, the name *Sri Ram* is written; and the same is written daily on three crores of pills made of 'atta' (flour) and given to fishes, so that *Bhugwan* (Hindoo deity) will give him relief and recovery."

OUR readers are aware that a number of overland packets, containing jewellery, have been opened at Madras and their contents forfeited by direction of the Customs authorities. The reason for the step was that the articles were dutiable. We are glad, however, to learn that the Director General of Post Offices in India has telegraphed to Colonel Pears, Post Master General at Madras, stating that the Supreme Government does not approve of the systematic prectice by the Customs authorities there of seizing packets sent out from England by the post. The Government of India add that they would rather forego the duty leviable upon such packets.

THE "Indian Daily News" writes—"We noticed yesterday a movement amongst the dry bones of the Indian Government in sympathy with the activity of the new Ministry at Home. There was something said of attempts at economy in the Military Department while we indicated the possibility of something being done in another quarter. It is said that Earl Mayo contemplates some considerable changes in the administration. Beginning in high quarters His Excellency is said to have in contemplation a complete redistribution of work amongst Members of Council and in the Secretariats. It is even possible that there may be something like a ministry of Public Works, with a special official, whose duty it will be to do battle with the 'tyranny' which appalled Mr. Massey. If His Excellency will fix responsibility a little closer, and make highly paid officials do the work they are paid for, we should either hear less of deficits, or have a much more satisfactory return for taxation and expenditure."

THE Madras Government, we observe, has sanctioned the withdrawal of the Madras native infantry regiment from Kurnool, and converted the town into a purely civil station. The proposal to send a regiment to Gooty has been negatived.

To facilitate the working of the new loan for two crores of rupees, for which tenders are invited in the "Gazette Extraordinary" of the 16th ultimo, the Comptroller General of Accounts has instructed that all sums tendered at Government Treasuries as deposits on account of the loan, should be accepted by Treasury officers. Such deposits will be received only up to such date as shall admit of a list of the tenders being sent to Calcutta by the 19th instant.

WE ("Delhi Gazette") hear more of the growing discontent amongst the officers officiating for furlough absentees, at the receipt of half pay in return for full work. At the time the new Regulations were published we pointed out how the liberality to Paul was being effected at Peter's expense, and that although at the outset the rules might be considered liberal, the compensation in the end must be taken from those who are enduring the burden and heat of the day in this country.

FROM the Budget Estimates of the Forest Department, it appears that in six years the gross revenue has risen from thirty-and-a-half lakhs in 1863-64 to nearly forty-two lakhs, the estimated gross receipts of the present official year. The charges for the current year are estimated at twenty-eight lakhs, and the surplus or nett profits on the working of the department at thirteen and a half lakhs. It also appears that while the gross revenue has gone on constantly increasing, the charges (especially the item of establishment) have increased in a still greater ratio. Thus 1864-65 the establishment charge stood a little over seven lakhs; for the current year the estimate is for nearly twelve lakhs. This increase is due to the reorganization and increase of the establishment.

THE following, says the "Indian Daily News," is from the Kurutdeer District:—"On the evening of the 1st, while returning from surveying the jungles in this district, we were suddenly pounced upon by two tigers, evidently male and female. The coolies bolted taking with them the gun, so that I was compelled to witness the cruel death of a human being, within almost arms' reach, without being able to render the slightest assistance. The second coolie escaped with a severe mauling. As night was fast approaching, we were obliged to put of the chase until next morning, when we found the remains of the unfortunate fellow, some two miles away; nothing remaining but the head and lower part of the trunk. I am sorry to hear that these brutes have, for some time past, been a terror to the district, and, if we can believe native report, have killed several men."

IT is said that a group of villages in the Furreedpore district, only a few years ago very populous, have actually lost three-fourths of their inhabitants from an endemic disease generated by the density of the jungle which their neglect allowed to grow up around their habitation. "The roads are so obstructed by jungle that it is difficult to pass on horseback. The tanks are completely choked up with a rampant growth of monstrous weeds. The villagers suppose that gigantic snakes live in these, which prey on goats and jackals. Wild pigs are so numerous that cultivation even in the immediate precincts of the villages has been abandoned." Under these circumstances the villagers took a step which only despair could drive them to. They spontaneously subscribed Rs. 300, and brought it to the magistrate, begging him to employ it in the best way for mitigating the evils under which they were suffering. Government has added a similar sum, and directed such measures to be taken for ameliorating the condition of the unfortunate villages as the limited means available will permit.—*Pioneer.*

IT was ruled by the Government of India last April that contributions from Muncipal Funds for native female education were not entitled to an equivalent from Government. This decision was based on the principle that the Government grant-in-aid should only be given to supplement special contributions voluntarily made by the natives themselves for female education. On reconsideration of the question, however, at the suggestion of the Punjab Government, this rule appears too stringent, and it is advisable that, with proper precautions, municipal grants should be available as much for the encouragement of female education as for the education of boys. It is, therefore, now ruled that whenever, in the opinion of a Local Government, or Administration, the Municipal Committee is so constituted that a local grant for female education will fairly represent the wishes of the majority, or of the most influential section of the native community, such grants will be eligible for the Government equivalent. This relaxation relates only to grants from Municipalities, and not to contribution from cesses, and will merely place municipal grants for girls' schools on the same footing with those for the education of boys.—*Madras Mail.*

## LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER INDIAN TELEGRAPH.]

CALCUTTA, 9TH APRIL, 4-14 P.M.

Govt. Paper { Fours Rs. 7½. Fives Rs. 7¾. Fives and a half, Rs. 12-2.

Exchange, six months' sight, 2s. 0 5-16th d.

Freights, Dead weight, rice £1 7s. 6d.

Jute, £2 5s.

Linseed, £2 10s.

Shirtings Rs. 5-6.

Madapollams, Rs. 2-8.

Mule Twist, 6 annas 1½ pies.

Market for piece-goods quiet for really good—a few sales for arrival being effected.

Market for Twist, steady.

## MILITARY LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 19TH MARCH.

THE more Mr. Cardwell's estimates are canvassed the less they are liked. A feeling of dissatisfaction has gradually risen against them during the last week, and now loud complaints are to be heard daily against his proposals. Military reformers are discontented because the Secretary of State for War has taken no steps to secure the efficiency of the service, while financial economists are indignant because there is not a larger reduction of expenditure. It must be admitted that the reduction of expenditure which is due to the establishment of the Department of Control is not the work of the present Government, but is the result of the administration of their predecessors. Yet this is the sole economy which has been effected without a reduction of troops. As the opponents of the Estimates point out, Mr. Cardwell has been premature in reducing 11,025 men, while he has no available means in case of war of filling up his battalions to a war strength. Each battalion is to muster only 560 men, and there is no provision for the six hundred and forty men per battalion who would be immediately required in case of invasion. In fact we are paying more per head for each man than we did last year, as the sum of the expenditure of the Army Estimates is not reduced in the same ratio as the number of men. Among the officers there is considerable discontent, as the question of the reduction of the subalterns is viewed only as the introduction of the thin edge of the wedge in the way of a general reduction through all ranks, and is vehemently canvassed in terms anything but complimentary to the ability of the War Office. There can be no doubt that under the pressure of hostile criticism Mr. Cardwell will be forced to take more steps in the way of Army Reform before the session is concluded. The officers of the Household Cavalry have made such a vehement protest against the reduction of the four junior cornets of each of their regiments, that it is possible, indeed probable, that they will be spared, and perhaps those of all other regiments will escape annihilation under the shadow of the example of their comrades of the Guards. The question of the Reserve Forces is to be seriously taken up by the War Office, and it is probable that a Royal Commission may be assembled to enquire into it. It would undoubtedly be better if a Minister for War would frame some scheme of his own and bring it forward on his authority, as the matter would then be more quickly and more efficiently settled. But a Secretary of State for War, even if confident of his own resources, would have many scruples before he would subject a scheme of national defence to the factious opposition and acrimonious criticism with which it would certainly be greeted by his political antagonists. In order to avoid an efficient plan of Army Organization being made the vehicle of party controversy, it is probable that Mr. Cardwell will refer the subject to a Commission, composed of the leading thinkers on military subjects on both sides of the House. The purchase system will hardly find this year the death-blow which its enemies so much desire. On the contrary a reaction has taken place in its favour, especially since Mr. Childers has found it expedient to introduce a purchase system of a modified character into the Navy in order to buy out aged officers, on much the same principle as the commission, over which Mr. Childers presided, advocated a system of purchasing out the older officers of the Artillery and Engineers. As yet it does not seem that Mr. Cardwell feels inclined to extend to the Artillery and Engineers the system of retirement proposed by Mr. Childers' commission, but it is well known that it must be adopted before long, and people begin to think twice about the abolition of the purchase system when they perceive that the present system of individual purchase may have to be replaced by a national system. The enemies of the purchase system hardly before this year realised this fact, and it is to be feared that it may damp their ardour, and the system of purchase may be tolerated in consequence for many years.

There is likely to be a considerable agitation before long in the question of the repeal or extension of the Army Reserve Act and the Militia Reserve Act. The former provides for two classes of men: Class I. are to be men who, after completing a certain period of their term of the first period of enlistment, may, if the regiment is serving at home, commute their remaining period of service for a double time in the Reserve. While in the Reserve they are liable in case of war to be called out, draughted into line battalions, and treated in every way as soldiers. Class II. are men who have completed two-thirds of the second period of their enlistment, and are allowed to commute the remaining time by a double period of service in the second class of the Reserve, but these men are not liable to be draughted into the Army or sent abroad; they are only available alongside of the enrolled pensioners for garrison duty in the United Kingdom under serious pressure, war, or danger of invasion. The Militia Reserve Act allows the enrolment of men in the Militia who shall be liable under danger of war to be draughted into the regular army, to be sent abroad, and to perform all the duties of soldiers. This Act has as yet not had a great success, but chiefly because it has not been understood by the men of the Militia and has been opposed by the commanding officers, who naturally wished to keep the men entirely under their own control. If, however, the commanding officers of Militia were clearly told that their battalions would only be allowed to muster a certain number, say eight hundred men, but that the commanding officers might enrol any number they could find, provided that all supernumeraries over the established strength should in case of war be liable for general service, it is considered by very good authorities that the Militia Reserve Act would provide us with a good, efficient, and numerous reserve to fill up the ranks of the regular army in case of need. It has now in England come to be a question openly discussed whether the ballot should not be reintroduced in order to fill up the Militia. We might surely, before we come to an indefinite form of conscription, try whether the Militia could not find us a voluntary reserve force by a proper and enlightened application of the Militia Reserve Act. Probably your readers will before long hear a good deal about the Militia Reserve Act.

On Wednesday last, the 17th March, Major-General J. W. Ormsby, Lieutenant-Governor of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, died suddenly. He was in his usual good health in the afternoon of Tuesday, and had ordered his horse for the purpose of going out, when he was suddenly seized with paralysis, from which he never rallied. Owing to this event, the sitting of the Commission appointed to assemble this week at the Royal Military Academy, for the purpose of considering and reporting on the propriety of amalgamating Sandhurst with the Royal Military Academy, has been postponed.

By the death of Major-General Ormsby, Colonel Gambier, the Deputy Adjutant-General of Royal Artillery at the Horse Guards, is promoted to the rank of Major-General; Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson, C.B., becomes a Colonel; Captain and Brevet Colonel Barry, C.B., a regimental Lieutenant-Colonel; second Captain Rideout, a first Captain; and Lieutenant Thos. B. Hamilton, a second Captain. Major E. B. Thorpe, 89th Regiment, also becomes a Lieutenant-Colonel.

Lord Strathnairn has been appointed Colonel of the Royal Horse Guards in place of Lord Gough, deceased. H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge has been appointed to the honorary distinction of Colonel in Chief of the 60th Rifles in place of the same nobleman. Major-General Ainslie has been appointed full Colonel of the 1st Dragoons, and Lieutenant-General Colomb is to be Colonel of the 92nd Highlanders in place of Lord Strathnairn.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* states that the new arrangement regarding the Brigadiers at Aldershott will be that each officer will be appointed in April for two years and a half. He will thus go out of office after three drill seasons. According to this plan there will be but two Infantry Brigadiers during the winter months. Major-General Stisted will cease to belong to the staff in Canada on the 1st of July, and General Bissett on the 1st of October next. Major-General O'Connor will relinquish the command in Jamaica on being relieved by Major-General Ainslie from Barbadoes. Sir Henry Havelock, V.C., will succeed Lieutenant-Colonel W. Fielding as Assistant Adjutant-General in Dublin next July. Captain Cardew, 67th Regiment (Staff College), is appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General at Dublin, vice Captain Graham Hay, 62nd, whose regiment has become part of the Indian establishment.

Prince Arthur will leave Woolwich for Ireland on Monday, the 5th April. The Prince will travel for three or four months through Ireland, and probably return to Woolwich at the end of the summer and continue his military duties till winter, when His Royal Highness will leave on a visit to Canada.

A telegram has been received announcing that Her Majesty's Indian troop-ship *Crocodile* left Alexandria on the 13th inst. for Portsmouth.

Information has also been received of the departure of Her Majesty's Indian troop-ship *Serapis* from Malta, on the morning of the 11th inst., for Portsmouth.

In the way of scientific military incidents I may quote from *The Times* the subjoined paragraph which is particularly interesting to all artillerists:—

> Some time ago four guns were made to try four different systems of construction:—1, The old Armstrong pattern; 2, Fraser's modified Armstrong, with steel tube three inches thick, and over it one mass of wrought iron, coiled and welded; 3 Fraser's also, but with a steel tube only two inches thick, the wrought iron exterior being in two parts, the outer shrunk over the inner; 4, Palliser's heavy gun with coiled inner tube and cast-iron cast over the exterior. About 600 rounds were fired with each, and they remained sound, except the Palliser, which was cracked in the tube near the muzzle. There the experiments ceased for the time, but they are now in progress again. The guns are all of 9-inch calibre. The Fraser gun, with thin steel tube, has lately been fired another 500 rounds with battering charges, and remains perfectly serviceable. The test which it has hitherto endured is as follows:—
>
> First 400 rounds with 30lb. charges the vent being at the rear of the charge; then 200 rounds with battering charges of 43lb. At this stage the gun was wanted for experiments at Shoeburyness, and was re-vented for the purpose. There it was fired 14 times with 43lb. charges. Before continuing the test it was decided to do so with the vent in the service position. The gun was accordingly turned round and vented in its previous lower side. It has just completed its third series—500 rounds, this time all with 43lb. battering charges. From the commencement the projectiles have always weighed 250lb., the service weight.
>
> The gun has, therefore, fired up to this time 400 rounds with 30lb. charges and 250 projectiles, and 714 rounds with full battering charges of 43lb. English large-grain cannon powder. This makes about 19 tons of powder and 121½ tons of shot. The steel tube is worn at the seat of the shot, but remains in excellent condition for firing. We know of no gun, either English or foreign, of equal size, which has endured so severe a test. Indeed, it may be said that no piece of heavy ordnance is ever likely to be called upon to stand such an extraordinary trial on real service—certainly not in one war. An Armstrong gun of the Elswick pattern has fired a larger number of rounds, but not so many with battering charges of powder. We shall watch with much interest the further trials of these four guns—the representatives of English designs and manufacturing skill.

A suspension of the manufacture of the Palliser chilled shot has been ordered in consequence of a report made from Shoeburyness of the breaking of several of them in the bore of the gun when fired. It appears that the stud or bouche at the sides near the bottom of the shot are forced in by the explosive power of the powder, which breaks and destroys the missile, and until this defect can can be remedied no more will be made.

It is almost certain that either Colonel Adye, R. A., or Colonel Wodehouse, R. A., will be the new Deputy Adjutant-General of Artillery, but as yet H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge has not given his decision.

The Secretary of State for War stated in introducing the army estimates that it was intended to discontinue appointing instructors in musketry. There was manifestly a mistake in the statement, as the Government could hardly mean to reduce the regimental instructors, and thus to destroy a system of musketry instruction which has been of so much benefit to the army. It is understood that it is only intended to abolish the post of district inspector of musketry at present.

## UMBALLA.

### THE DEPARTURE OF THE VICEROY AND THE AMEER—SEQUEL OF THE "UNPLEASANT AFFAIR"—THE AMEER'S PRESENTS—POOR CAPTAIN Q.—A PRIVATE INTERVIEW WITH THE AMEER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

6TH APRIL.

IT now only remains for me to chronicle the breaking up of the great Durbar, at which a complete change was effected in British policy towards Afghanistan, and which will ever make the year 1869 famous in Indian history.

As I have already told you by telegram, the Ameer left at 6 A.M. on the 5th for Peshawur, and the Viceroy for Saharunpore, Roorkee, &c., some three hours later. The former, attended by his suite and an A. D. C. of the Viceroy, drove to the railway station, and was received with a royal salute of 21 guns from a battery drawn up in the station enclosure, and with royal honours by the 106th Regiment, drawn up on each side of the station door. The Ameer was escorted to the station by two squadrons of the 21st Hussars. The Major-General Commanding the division, attended by his staff, were present to see His Highness off. He was to quit the train at Khunna, about twenty miles short of Loodianna, and from thence proceeding in the military horse vans, at a speed of twelve miles an hour, to reach Jullundhur in the evening.

The Viceroy was escorted to the station by the Body Guard, was only attended by his Private and Military Secretaries and one A. D. C. He was received at the station by a guard of honour of the 106th and a battery of Artillery, which fired a royal salute on his departure. This morning the Commander-in-Chief, attended by Major Gordon, Persian Interpreter, and Colonel Lumsden, Quarter Master General, left his camp a little after eight under a salute of 17 guns, and proceeded to the railway station, where he was received by Major-General Beatson and staff. He seemed in high good humour and walked up and down the platform for a quarter of an hour talking to General Beatson. He had good reason to be in a good humour, for nothing could be more satisfactory than the manner in which all the military arrangements connected with the durbar have been carried out. Where all worked hard it is invidious to particularise, but it is only justice to say that Major McKenzie, the Commissariat Officer, performed his most arduous duties with a zeal, skill, and energy which both deserved and secured success. Dr. Atkinson also, the special sanitary officer of the camp, displayed the most praiseworthy activity and tact. Indeed the sanitary arrangements were both well planned and well carried out. Only one death occurred in the camp, and that was caused by liver. A bearer in the service of some one belonging to the Viceroy's camp was attacked by genuine cholera on the 31st of March, but prompt measures having been adopted, and the man having been at once removed to an isolated spot outside the camp, no further cases occurred. The patient I am glad to say is now recovering. There is no doubt that he brought the cholera with him from Calcutta. A case of small-pox occurred in the Sudder Bazaar, the sufferer being an Englishman, formerly on the Railway, but he was at once placed in a tent outside the small-pox hospital, and I have heard of no further cases. The 40th N. I. came into camp without a single sick man, and they have now upwards of fifty in hospital—these are, however, chiefly suffering from fever, which nearly prostrated the regiment at Banda, and which has not yet quite quitted it. The Viceroy expressed in a general order his great satisfaction with the troops, and the Commander-in-Chief concurred in the eulogy. This was, however, an essential part of the durbar.

I believe I mentioned in a former letter that a certain officer, commanding a native corps, so far forgot himself as to go to one of the Viceroy's dinners when in a state of intoxication, and, being fortunately detected before Lord Mayo entered the room, was walked out of the drawing-room tent by an A. D. C., and the next day placed under arrest. Every one thought that at the very least he would be remanded to general duty at once. Fortunately for him, however, Lord Mayo—at least so it is said—interceded for him, and he has been let off with a sort of compromise of punishment of a somewhat extraordinary nature. In the first place he is to take two months' privilege leave, then three months' privilege leave, and finally two years' furlough, at the expiration of which time he is *not* to be allowed to rejoin his regiment.

The camp is now almost empty. Of all the corps brought in for the durbar only one—the 40th N. I.—remains, and that starts by railway for Agra and Allyghur to-morrow morning.

It may interest some of your readers to see a list of the presents given by the Ameer. They are as follows:—

2 samovars, or brass Russian tea urns, for Viceroy.

2 samovars, or brass Russian tea urns, for Lieutenant-Governor of Punjab.

6 handsome carpets, very finely worked.

2 boxes, containing China tea services, from Russia.

3 swords.

Golden harness, set with pearls.

Some pieces of Cabul cloth.

Some pieces of Bokhara silk.

Some furs and sables.

19 black sheepskins for caps.

Some very fine furs marked "Oltaie."

Some camels, horses and mules left behind at Peshawur.

The swords abovementioned are of Khorassan steel, the secret of manufacturing which is now lost. All are splendid weapons, and two of them bear every mark of superior excellence, such as inscription on the blade, showing the name of the maker, the sovereign under whom he flourished, a pious ejaculation or sentence from the Koran, and a line extolling the virtues of the weapon.

Now for a few last words about the Ameer. I have seen one story about him so mangled in one or two papers that I cannot resist giving it properly. At a certain place through which the Ameer passed, the Commissioner, whom we will call Captain Q., went out to meet him. Mrs. Q. being as fond, as her sex usually are, of distinguished foreigners, taking with her another lady not more remarkable than herself for personal beauty, mounted an elephant, determined to get an early look at the illustrious stranger. When the latter drew near, his attention was attracted by the sight of these enthusiastic ladies, and after a look said to Captain Q., with a nudge and a laugh, and pointing to the dames in question, "Oh, I see you are just like us; you keep all your pretty ones at home." Gentle reader, pity poor Captain Q. *Apropos* of ladies, I am told that the inmates of the Ameer's harem dress in European costume. At all events they will soon be thus altered, for the Ameer has during his stay at Umballa laid out no small sum on silks, satins, frilled petticoats, and blonde.

I was fortunate enough a few days ago to have a private interview with the Ameer. I was first of all shown into the drawing-room, but had not to wait long before a long robed man, a little over the middle height, entered the apartment, laughing heartily at something which had been said to him by one of the British officers attached to his suite. On being presented to him, he shook hands with me, sat down to have his portrait taken, and then motioned me into a chair at his side. After a pause he put in Oordoo the usual routine question regarding my health, to which I gave the routine reply. He then made a remark about the shell practice of the Artillery which had taken place that morning, on which I took the opportunity of telling him, through the interpreter, that the chestnut troop, whose performances he had a few hours before witnessed, had years gone by achieved a feat unexampled in war. I then related the story, which is one of the most brilliant passages in Napier's brilliant history, how Norman Ramsay at Fuentes d'Onor, when surrounded by French cavalry, had cut his way through without losing a gun, though quite unprovided with escort. He seemed to take an interest in the tale, but displayed a most amusing and ingenious perversity in trying to prove that Norman Ramsay ought to have adopted some other means for securing the safety of his guns. The discussion between us became at last quite warm, though carried on with the greatest good humour. At last, changing the conversation, I asked him if he liked the Highland pipes. He replied in the affirmative, saying that in his country there were instruments of similar nature, but somewhat different in structure. I then said I suppose he had seen the 92nd Highlanders dance the sword dance at Jullundhur. He replied that he had, but did not much care about it, adding that nautch girls were the only real dancers.

Post is close at hand, so I must finish the account of my visit in my next letter. The Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab leaves for Lahore to-morrow.

## THE NUGGUR HUNT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDNUGGUR, 3RD APRIL.

AFTER an unusually cool March the hot weather may now be considered as having fairly set in. From nine in the morning till sunset the days are intensely hot, and the hot wind, usually prevalent at this time of year, not having yet commenced to blow, tatties are at present useless. The station is very empty. All the Civilians are out in the districts, and many of the officers and their families are away at the hills for the season. With all these drawbacks, however, to society, we manage to pass the time as pleasantly as possible under the circumstances.

Since the arrival of the Cavalry at this station, I am glad to be able to record the resuscitation of the old Nuggur Hunt, which for some years past had existed merely in name. A meeting (which was well attended) was called early in February last to start the hunt on a fresh footing; a tolerable number of names and subscriptions were at once entered on the list, and shortly afterwards the maiden meet of the Ahmednuggur Hunt was held at Arkola, a place which doubtless still remains fresh in the memory of many of your sporting readers as one of the best meets in the country, and the scene of many a first-rate day's sport. The number of hog, however, proved to be much less than was anticipated, the three days' hunting only resulting in the death of three, none of which had attained to the dignity of a "tusker." It appears that of late years the hog in these parts have been shot down by native shikaries. The truth of this was very evident, as an old wound and matchlock bullet were found in the body of one of those that were speared on this occasion. We hope, now that the "Nuggur Hunt" has again become one of the institutions of the station, measures will be taken to preserve the mighty boars (together with their wives and little ones) from this ignominious slaughter, reserving them for the more noble death by spear in the open battle-field. The hunt has since been out two or three times, and as yet not had one blank day. A three days' meet, about ten miles from camp, is advertised for this week with every prospect of good sport, one or two large boars having been marked down by the Hunt shikaries. I hear also that the officers of the Poona Horse at Seroor contemplate having a grand meet shortly there, and intend asking the Nuggur Hunt to join them. I will, if possible, send you an account of what sport they have. I wish them every success.

There are some good and hard riders among the 3rd Hussars, who, although comparatively speaking are as yet young in the noble art of pig-sticking, are nevertheless difficult to beat across country.

*Apropos* of sporting matters, I may mention that the race prospectus for this year's meeting was published some short time ago. The programme appears to have been carefully framed and to promise good sport. I am sorry to say, however, that the subscription list has not filled as well as was expected, but perhaps there may be an improvement in this respect as the time draws nearer. Should this be the case, the small amount of public money at present apportioned to each race will probably be increased. The course is even now beginning to assume a busy aspect. The old chuppered stables are being repaired, and a few horses have been put in training. There is every probability of Nuggur being well represented this year, and if (as doubtless will be) we get the usual assistance, both in horses and subscriptions, from out stations, there is no reason why the Nuggur Meeting of 1869 should not be on a par with those of former years.

A few official changes have lately taken place. Colonel Jones, the Cantonment Magistrate, goes to England on two years' furlough after a long and honourable reign in the judicial chair of nearly ten years. The state of order and discipline he has maintained throughout the cantonment are so well known as to need no further praise here. He is succeeded by Major Lyons, who was for some years in the same capacity at Malligaum. Captain Strong, the Adjutant of the 16th Regiment, has also obtained furlough, and will be succeeded by Captain Thoyts, late Brigade Major here. Captain Gambier, R. E., has arrived here as Executive Engineer vice Captain Finch, gone on furlough; and Lieutenant Morris, of the P. W. D., has taken Mr. Crueckshanks' place as Assistant.

## PORT DUES AT PORT CANNING.

THE following notification, dated 23rd March, has been issued by the Bengal Government on this subject:—

In accordance with section 7, Act I. (B. C.) of 1863, *(for the levy of port dues and fees in the Port of Canning on the River Mutlah),* the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to declare that port dues shall be levied in the port of Canning on the River Mutlah, subject to the provisions of, and within the limits prescribed by that Act, at half the rates specified below which are levied on vessels of the same size, under the terms of notification No. 509, dated 22nd December 1857, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 23rd December, 1857, at the port of Calcutta:—

| | | Per ton. Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Sea-going vessel of 20 tons and upwards | 0 4 0 |
| 2. | No port dues chargeable on vessels compelled by stress of weather to re-enter port. | |
| 3. | Dhonies or country vessels employed in the coasting trade chargeable not oftener than once in sixty days | 0 2 0 |
| 4. | Vessels entering the port in ballast | 0 3 0 |
| 5. | Tug steamers belonging to the port, once every six months, *viz.,* once from 1st January to 30th June, and once from 1st July to 31st December, annually | 0 4 0 |

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THE SEA BIRDS AND THE LADIES.—The ladies of Liverpool, acting on the example set by the ladies of Hull, have resolved to send up a petition to Parliament in favour of the bill for the protection of sea birds.

WE see from the home papers that Sir Roger Tichbourne, instead of "having been eaten up by the Indians," or "gone to prosecute his claims to a goldfield, seduced by the charms of a wild existence," has returned to London, with the full intention of prosecuting his claim to the title and estates.—*Englishman.*

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

## THE AMEER'S ANTIPATHY TO GENERAL LUMSDEN.

We quote what follows from the *Englishman's* correspondent:—'At three o'clock on Wednesday morning General Crawfurd Chamberlain arrived from Gwalior, and his presence may prove, if all I hear be true, exceedingly useful to the Government. He was in attendance on the Ameer at the race cours in the evening. It is reported that the Ameer has taken great offence at General Lumsden, and, under the circumstances, that officer is, any way, clearly not the man to conduct negotiations with His Highness. The Ameer, too, might possibly be prejudiced against the General, who was more the friend of Azim Khan than his own. When General Lumsden was at Ghuzneen on his Candahar mission, Shere Ali, who was Governor of the place, paid him no sort of attention. There was thus, if not a judge, at least an unpleasant recollection between them. On the very evening of the Ameer's arrival he met General Lumsden driving on the mall and spoke to him. Unfortunately, the General, who anticipated nothing of the kind, was off his guard, and before he could frame a reply the Ameer had driven off. Of course this gave new offence, and equally, of course, the Ameer put it down to a revival of the old unpleasantness. He is said to have exclaimed, "Who is this that makes himself so great with me? That man was always the friend of Azim my enemy. How can he be my friend?" The arrival of General Crawfurd Chamberlain has been felt as a relief. It has rescued all parties from an embarassment and saved them from that most perilous of all diplomatic proceedings—that of touching on matters tangled with personal feelings.'

## DARING ROBBERY AT THE POONA RAILWAY STATION.

We (*Poona Observer*) understand that a Banian named Ramchunder Petumbur, a resident of the Poona cantonment bazaar was robbed of ornaments, &c., of the value of about seven hundred and thirteen rupees. It appears that this Banian was proceeding to Decksal on the night of Wednesday last, by the Sholapore train, and while attempting to get into one of the third class carriages, he was obstructed by two individuals who were standing there. His pocket was cut open, and the following ornaments were extracted:—A pair of gold rings of the value of rupees four hundred, a pair of gold necklaces of the value of three hundred rupees, and a silver snuff box of the value of eight rupees, and five rupees in cash. After the Banian had taken his seat in the carriage he found the pocket of his coat was cut open, and the contents extracted therefrom; he at once alighted from the carriage and reported the matter to the police who were present on the platform, but they said that they could not do anything in the matter. We therefore call the attention of the Superintendent of the railway police to this robbery with a view to his making a most searching enquiry into the matter, as the case appears to be a very extraordinary one. We have no doubt the robbery in question will be traced by the detectives of the railway police.

## MONEY ORDERS ON ENGLAND.

For some time we have heard nothing of the proposal for extension of the Money Order system to drawals by and on England. For some years such facilities have existed between England and the Colonies, and we cannot think we ourselves shall have to wait long. It is easy enough to send home £50, but £2 can only be remitted at disproportionate cost. Yet it is worth while to warn our readers that any rates which can conceivably be sanctioned must be in all appearance very unfavourable to Indians, for the fancy that a rupee is worth two shillings is a fallacy almost too deeply rooted to be overthrown. It is true that it is fixed year by year as the rate for adjustment of transactions between the English and Indian Governments, but this is for convenience only; and where in the long sum transactions may pretty nearly balance, convenience deserves to be looked to. Certain privileged classes, too, are allowed to draw on England at the same rate; but a few years ago certain others drew at 2s. 6d. the rupee. In neither case is there a pretence of strict justice, but a conferred privilege. The fact is, a rupee is simply three-eighths of an ounce of silver, somewhat worse than the English standard; and as bullion, at ordinary rates, it is worth the merest fraction over 22½ pence. We may compare it with gold, with like though more favourable results. As the sovereign is taken and issued by Government at Rs. 10-4, this may be called Indian Mint price, and gives as the value of a rupee 23⅜ pence. The market price is generally higher, and at Rs. 10-6 to the sovereign, gives 23 1-16th pence to the rupee. Thus if in England one per cent. be charged for an order on India, the charge here should be five per cent. to put remitters in the two countries on equal terms.—*Pioneer.*

## THE PORT CANNING COMPANY.

At a meeting of the shareholders of the Port Canning Company on the afternoon of the 7th instant, Mr. Swinhoe, the chairman, after reading over the circular convening the meeting, which he proceeded to explain, moved the adoption of the first resolution, *viz.* "for the election of an auditor in the room of Mr. T. H. Lloyd who has vacated the office." A shareholder then requested the chairman to give them the names of those who were eligible for such election.

This was done, and Mr. Symthe was unanimously voted to the vacant auditorship. The chairman then put the second resolution, *viz.*, "the submission of the decree passed this day by the High Court in the suit of the Company against Ferdinand Schiller and others."

Upon being called upon to read the decree the chairman read the document as printed in the *Englishman's* advertising columns, and proceeded to explain that the substance of this decree was that Mr. Schiller gave up 500 shares, and that the deed was cancelled, of which Mr. Schiller acknowledged the illegality.

Mr. Roussac asked what possible advantage the Company derived from the cancelling of a deed which they themselves had called fraudulent.

The chairman endeavoured to explain that the suit had been entered into by ths consent of the shareholders and upon the advice of the Advocate General. It appeared now, however, that the suit had been instituted informally, and, therefore, he considered that a decree by consent such has had been come to was about the best thing the Company could have agreed to. He had consulted nearly every shoreholder upon the subject, and they had all coincided with the exception of Mr. Roussac. By the transaction as it stood, there was a clear profit of Rs. 80,000.

Some one then called out "Where are the shares? Can you lay them on this table?" The chairman replied that at that moment, the shares were with Mr. Schiller's attorney, but that they were struck off the register, and were therefore in effect returned by with Mr. Schiller. Upon a question being asked as to what expenses had been incurred in the suit, the chairman replied that as yet Rs. 5,000 had been drawn for expenses, which was the amount of the first estimate, but that in consequence of the complications and protractions of the suit that sum would be undoubtedly increased, but to what amount he was unable to state until the cost were taxed; the Rs. 5,000 had gone in counsel's fees along. Here there was a greater confusion amongst the shareholders, everybody holding a private conversation with himself, and all talking at once. When it partially subsided, the resolution was again put and carried by a large majority. The chairman then urged the adoption of the third resolution, *viz.* "that the meeting sanction the appropriation of the profits which have been expended on the works of the Company." This resolution he explained to be merely a matter of form. He said that the profits of the Company during the last two years ending 30th April 1869, had been partially expended on the furtherance of certain works. He now asked the proprietors to sanction this expenditure, and to permit the directors to distribute the rest of the profits in the way of dividend to the extent sanctioned by the auditors. Here, again, was great confusion. One shareholder proposed an adjournment for four weeks, another for ten weeks, and a third an adjournment until the general meeting, to allow the auditor to audit the books and state precisely what the profits were.

The chairman endeavoured to explain that certain moneys had been expended from certain existing funds. He alluded to the profits. It was impossible to audit accounts and state what profits existed until moneys expended from those profits had been refunded or passed by the shareholders. In the confusion that prevailed the chairman put two resolutions as amended by two of the shareholders, neither of which was adopted. The original resolution was then put and carried with the addition that "the meeting sanctioned the profits of the Company to be written off on the scrip to an amount not less than Rs. 100 on each share." Immense excitement continued during the greater part of the meeting, and was in no way abated when the meeting broke up. —*Englishman.*

**The Woman of the Century.**—A meeting took place at the Theatre of the Prince Imperial on Sunday, March 7, when an immense crowd flocked to hear M. Eugéne Pelletan, one of the deputies of Paris, lecture, not on the girl of the period, but the woman of the century. M. Pelletan spoke both of the rights and duties of woman, and he enlivened his discourse with such anecdotes as the following on that mutual forbearance which should exist in a household:—He arrived one night at a town in the South of France, which, to his astonishment, he found brilliantly illuminated; on asking the reason he was told that a new dogma had been discovered, and that the town had lighted up in honour of the Immaculate Conception. In walking through the streets he observed a crowd before a splendidly illuminated house, over the door of which was written, "Let it be distinctly understood that it is Madame who illuminates and not Monsieur." The next morning M. Pelletan passed before the same house, and saw Madame sallying forth to mass and Monsieur bringing up the rear with the books.

## BOMBAY.

**Passengers by the English Mail.**—The following additional passengers sailed on Saturday by the P. & O. Co's steamer *Baroda*, Captain Haselwood, for Aden and Suez:—

For Southampton.—Major Mullaly, Colonel Hoste, Mr. Mason, Mr. J. Jacques, Mr. Thomas Lidbetter, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Payne, Mr. and Mrs. Bedford, and Mr. Manners.

For Suez.—Captain Parish.

**Mr. Bickersteth.**—It is said that Mr. J. P. Bickersteth, Senior Magistrate of Police, who is now on leave to Europe, is expected to arrive here in July next.

**The Pay of Moonsiffs.**—We learn that persons holding the office of Moonsiff will draw their pay from this month according to the revised scale of salaries proposed by the Revising Officer of Civil Establishments.

**Mr. Cowasjee Jehangeerjee Readymoney** has just set apart the sum of two thousand and five hundred rupees for the purpose of providing a substantial dinner annually to the blind, lame, and infirm Parsees of Persia, now resident in Bombay, out of the interest thereon, on the occasion of the anniversary of his birth-day.

**The Victoria Theatrical Club.**—The performance given by the Victoria Theatrical Club for the entertainment of native families on Saturday night was a great success,—the house being crowded in every part. As several were disappointed by not obtaining admission, the drama of "Byzon and Munejey" will be repeated for the fifth time to-morrow (Tuesday) evening for them.

**Passengers from the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee.**—The s. s. *Abyssinia*, Captain Templeton, arrived on the 9th instant from the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Dallas and three children, Lieutenant Colonel Hoste, Major Mullaly, Mr. Biancone, Captain Atkinson, Mr. Dunn, Mr. S. Shapoorjee, Mrs. Hughes and three children, Mr. Mason, Mr. Pitters, and Mr. Ladhabhoy.

**Sunkersett Charitable Dispensary.**—The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during the last month was 488. Of these 289 were Hindoos, of whom 197 were males; 27 Mussulmans, 18 being males; 158 Parsees, 53 being males; 6 Christians, 3 being males; and 8 of other castes, of whom 3 were males. With regard to ages there were 102 under ten years of age, 78 under twenty, 235 between twenty and forty, 60 between forty and sixty, and 13 upwards of sixty. Out of the 488 patients treated, 231 were cured, 192 absented, and 65 are remaining under treatment.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### MIXING WATER WITH MILK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Since the Judge's (or Magistrate's) decision affirming that any quantity of water mixed with milk could only be called milk, the result has been most injurious to the interests of the whole community. Was it to be expected that the *doodwallahs* after that decision would lessen the water and increase the milk? Instead of getting less water in my milk, I find there is *more*, and so, by using this deteriorated, but now legally sanctioned milk, there must be less nutriment in me, and less in the child that may to-morrow have to battle with small-pox.

Any Magistrate should have thought twice before he lent his authority to a practice which weakens the quality of that fluid which in infancy and all through life we so much use. Yours, &c.

ONE INTERESTED.

## HIGH COURT.—Appellate Side.

Thursday, 8th April.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Warden and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gibbs.)

### AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE.

A petition was presented to the Court by one Chaganlal Luckmichund, praying for the exercise of the Court's extraordinary jurisdiction.

Mr. Nanabhai Hurridas, who was engaged to support the petition, stated the facts of the case to be as follows:—The petitioner is a legal practitioner in the Criminal Courts at Ahmedabad. While engaged on the 11th February last to defend an accused, who was being tried for some offence in the Court of Mr. Cooverjee Cowasjee, Full Power Magistrate of Ahmedabad, he was without any reasons directed by the Magistrate to leave the bench placed in the Court for the practitioners to sit on, and stand among the spectators if he wished to witness the trial. He remonstrated, stating he was retained to defend the accused, and therefore entitled to remain where he was. This was too much for the Magistrate, and he at once directed a sepoy of the Court to "slap him on the head and drive him out." The order was literally obeyed by the sepoy. The presumptuous defender of the accused was in open Court subjected to the indignity of being slapped on the head and forced out of his seat and the Court by the sepoy! Not perceiving that he had in any way rendered himself deserving of such a treatment at the hands of the F. P. Magistrate, he immediately complained to the Sessions Judge, stating the above facts and the names of his witnesses in his petition of complaint. The Sessions Judge on the 23rd of the month told him, if the facts were as alleged, to complain to the District Magistrate. He accordingly went to the village of Naroda, several miles off, where the District Magistrate was at the time, and made his complaint to him on the same day, alleging the above facts, and mentioning among others, the names of the following gentlemen as his witnesses, namely, Rao Saheb Vasudew Jaganath, pleader of the High Court, and Professor of Law in the Ahmedabad College; Mr. Chimanlal Kapurchand, Public Prosecutor; Mr. Nartheram Rughnathdas, Government Pleader; Mr. Varajrae Sakarlal, Pleader, Small Cause Court, and Mr. Chunilal Rughnathdas, Pleader, Judge's Court. The next day the District Magistrate examined him on oath as to the truth of his complaint, and ordered him to appear again the following day. Thereafter, in the absence of the complainant, he allowed the accused to make a statement denying the charge, and dismissed the complaint as disclosing "No case, even were it proved, for a criminal prosecution."

Mr. Justice Gibbs—And what offence does the complaint disclose?

Mr. Nanabhai—It discloses no less than three offences under the Penal Code,—assault, use of criminal force, and abetment thereof,—the accused having ordered the complainant to be slapped on the head.

Mr. Justice Warden—The F. P. Magistrate denies having given any such order in his statement to the District Magistrate.

Mr. Nanabhai—I should be surprised if he did not do so in self-defence. That is what we know most accused persons do almost every day, and yet how many of such denials are discovered in the end to be untrue?

Mr. Justice Warden—Ordinarily that may be so. But here we have the word of an F. P. Magistrate. Are we not to believe it?

Mr. Nanabhai—It is not without great reluctance that I have to speak on that point. It is always very disagreeable to say aught in disparagement of a Government functionary, and I was rather going to avoid, if possible, any reference to a past occurrence; but now that your Lordship is inclined to place an undue reliance upon that statement of the accused, because he happens to be an F. P. Magistrate, I feel myself bound to submit his bare word does not deserve to be implicitly relied upon; for I find, from an authenticated copy of a judgment I hold in my hand by no less an authority than one of your Lordships, that he was once in a judicial proceeding found to have told a falsehood and fined for the same in the sum of Rs. 25.

Mr. Justice Gibbs—Which of us was it that fined him, and when?

Mr. Nanabhai—You yourself, my Lord, while holding a judicial appointment in the Surat Zilla.

Mr. Justice Warden—That was a long time ago. Perhaps Mr. Cooverjee was not in Government employ at the time.

Mr. Justice Gibbs—I believe he was in Government employ then. He was in the Collector's Office.

Mr. Nanabhai—I hope his regard for truth has increased since; but surely that is not the question your Lordships have to consider now. An aggrieved party here charges Mr. Cooverjee before the District Magistrate with a criminal offence. The complainant swears to certain facts which, if true, clearly constitute an offence under the Indian Penal Code; and instead of proceeding to determine whether they are true or not by examining the complainant's witnesses whose names are mentioned to him, and who, from the respective positions they hold, would appear to be very respectable gentlemen, the District Magistrate saves his subordinate from the supposed indignity or inconvenience of a regular criminal trial by dismissing the complaint on a simple denial of the accused behind the back of the complainant. This is what we complain of at present, and we submit we are entitled to ask your Lordships to issue a writ in the nature of a *mandamus*, directing the District Magistrate to regularly inquire into the complaint.

Mr. Justice Gibbs—I think we must ask the Magistrate to report upon the allegations and send up any proceedings held in the case.

The District Magistrate was accordingly ordered to send up the proceedings with his report.

### The Queen *vs.* Hurry bin Balojee.

**Murder.**—At a Court of Criminal Sessions held at Sattara, before Mr. R. T. MacTier, Session Judge, Hurry bin Balojee, caste Coonbee, committed for trial by Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee, Magistrate Full Power, in the district of Sattara, was charged, under section 300 of the Indian Penal Code, with having, on or about the 10th February last, committed murder, by wilfully causing the death of Rukhmee, his wife. From the evidence of one Mana it appeared, that in his sight, and not five yards from him, the prisoner struck deceased with his sandal on the right side of the head, and then gave deceased two blows on the back, and one on the thigh. This took place at prisoner's house, after which both he and deceased were seen at the "Khula," at which time prisoner again struck the deceased. One Babajee saw her fall and in a half senseless state. At this time accused seemed to have got alarmed, and to have been ready with an excuse for Rukhmee's state, nearly by this time a dying one. He took deceased on his back and brought her home, where he was seen to arrive by Nana and Rakee, and from their account of Rukhmee's state then, she must have been near her death, which, in fact, took place a very short time after. The blow on the side of the head was stated to be the chief cause of death, and this blow was given by the prisoner with his sandal, and though deceased must have lived and walked about for an hour, or more than this, after this blow was given yet it seemed to be certain that the combined effect of it and the blows which accused seemed to give Rukhmee afterwards caused her death. A reference to Taylor's Medical Jurisprudence shows that injuries to the head were not necessarily fatal, *immediately* on their receipt, and there was nothing, therefore, (remarked the Session Judge) so very extraordinary in Rukhmee's living a few hours after she get this blow on the head. This blow was pointed out as the main cause, but the other blows on the face, which deceased afterwards received from prisoner, no doubt assisted, and as to the accused having inflicted those, he had before the Magistrate and before the Sessions Court stated that he did strike Rukhmee twice with a sandal, and gave her two slaps besides. The sandals worn by the hillmen in the neighbourhood of Sattara, such as the accused, were thick soled, and heavy; those worn by the palkeebearers in Bombay were much of the same kind; and it was clear that a blow on the head with a thing of this kind would be most serious in its effects anywhere, but particularly of course on the head, where the blow spoken of was said to have fallen, and where the bone of the skull proved to be thinner than at other parts. The prisoner was proved to have had an incestuous intrigue with his sister-in-law, to have starved his own wife, the deceased, his giving away the rice for her food to his paramour being in this case what led to the fatal result. The Court, differing from one of the assessors, found the accused guilty of the offence, and sentenced him to death.

The High Court, on a review of the case, altered the conviction to one of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and passed a sentence of rigorous imprisonment for ten years.

## SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS : 1869.

First Day : Saturday.

(Before Mr. Justice Westropp.)

**Charge of Forgery.**—James Daniel Collins, charged with using as genuine a forged document purporting to be an agreement to ship him on board the *Glencora*, was discharged.

**Alleged House-breaking at Kurrachee.**—Edward Daniels was charged with breaking into a shop at Kurrachee and stealing some bottles of wine, old tom, and mustard. The jury found him not guilty.

**Theft.**—Gopal Govind and Keshow Ratna, two boys, were charged—the first with stealing some cash belonging to his master, and the other with abetment. No 1 pled guilty and was sentenced to receive fifteen blows with a rattan. The other prisoner pled not guilty and was discharged.

**Antone Puttoo and Huzza Mahomed** were charged with having on 2nd February broken into the house of Fatma, an Arab courtezan, and stolen upwards of Rs. 100, and Hiebeeh Eusoof was charged with abetment of that offence. Evidence was taken at length, and the prisoners were convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two years each.

## FORT POLICE COURT.—10th April.

[Before John Connon, Esq.]

**Keeping a Brothel.**—Heera, woman, was charged with using her house in Bhoywadda street as a common brothel or lodging-house for prostitutes and disorderly persons, to the annoyance of the respectable inhabitants of the vicinity. The magistrate ordered defendant to discontinue such use of her house within five days, and that if she failed to comply she should be fined twenty-five rupees a day while the house was so used beyond he five days.

## THE RECENT ACCIDENT ON THE BHORE GHAUT.

### REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION.

We, the Commissioners, appointed by Government Resolution No. 192, of the 29th January 1869, for the purpose of thoroughly investigating the circumstances of the accident which occurred to a passenger train on the morning of the 26th January at the Reversing Station on the Bhore Ghaut, and the causes which led to it, and of reporting on the measures which should be adopted to secure the future safe working of the line, have the honour to report, for the information of His Excellency the Governor in Council, that we have carefully investigated the subjects referred for our consideration. We have visited the scene of the accident, have read reports written on the subject, and we have personally inspected both the Bhore and Thull Ghaut Inclines, and we have examined numerous witnesses with reference to the circumstances of the accident, and also as to the general system of working these inclines, as well as those in other countries; and we now beg to submit minutes of the evidence which we have taken, and the result of our deliberations thereon.

2. With reference to the first point suggested in the Government resolution above quoted, viz:—"The circumstances of the accident," we beg to report as follows:—

3. The train left Lanowlee station at 1-10 A.M. on the 26th January, formed as under—

Ghaut engine, large class, No. 115, driver John Arton.—4 incline brakes, 4 3rd class carriages, 1 2nd class carriage, 2 saloon carriages, 1 2nd class carriage, 2 3rd class carriages, 1 road van, total 15 vehicles in all.

4. Incline guard Robert Cogle was in charge of the train from Lanowlee. Main line guards William Mather and George Boswood, who had accompanied the train from Poona, were in the fourth incline brake. There were four native brakesmen, Luximon Narayen, Shaik, Vitto Bugwanee, and baghoo Bhewa, each having charge of an incline brake. There were two native firemen in the engine with driver Arton; their names Syud Bappoo and Shaik Mahomed. There was also a man named Robert Taylor on the engine; he had formerly been in the service of the G. I. P. Railway Company as engine driver, but his presence on the Engine on this occasion was unknown to the railway authorities, and was in breach of the Company's regulations.

5. The following passengers were in the train:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1st Class | 1 |
| 2nd Class | 11 |
| 3rd Class | 203 |
| Total No. | 215 |

The first three 3rd class carriages next the incline brakes contained native male passengers, among whom were several gun-lascars. The fourth carriage contained native females; the first second class carriage the mails and post office servants.

6. The weight of the train may be said to have been approximately as under—

| | T. cwt. qrs. | | T. cwt. qrs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4 Incline brakes at | 9 15 0 | = | 39 0 0 |
| 6 3rd class carriages at | 5 2 1 | = | 30 13 2 |
| 2 2nd class, at | 6 2 4 | = | 12 4 2 |
| 2 Saloon, at | 6 5 1 | = | 12 10 2 |
| 1 Van | | | 5 7 1 |
| 215 passengers at 112 lbs. each | | | 10 15 0 |
| Total say tons | | | 110½ |

The engines with coal and water would weigh about 48 tons.

7. The evidence shows that when the train left Lanowlee the driver, guards, firemen, and brakesmen were all perfectly sober, and that the engine, brakes, and carriages were in good order; the driver of the engine, John Arton, had 13 months' experience in working trains over the Bhore and Thull Ghauts. Incline guard Cogle had worked as guard on the Bhore Ghaut for 12 months, and the firemen and brakesmen were all accustomed to the duties required of them.

8. Lanowlee station stands on the level above the 79th mile measured from Bombay. The ghaut incline commences three chains beyond the 79th mile, and the descending gradients between that point and the Reversing Station are as under:—

| | Gradient. | Approximate. length in chains. |
|---|---|---|
| | 1 in 40 | 61 |
| | 1 in 50 | 42 |
| | 1 in 40 | 50 |
| Khundulla Station | 1 in 330 | 23 |
| | 1 in 37 | 87 |
| | 1 in 75 | 28 |
| | 1 in 37 | 33 |
| Reversing Station | Level | 18 |

Total length about 342 chains, or about 4¼ miles.

There is a short tunnel No. 25 (about 4 chains in length) the entrance of which is about 55 chains from the top of the first incline of 1 in 37 below Khundalla station. There is a second tunnel, No. 24 (about 15 chains in length) on the next incline of 1 in 75. This incline of 1 in 75 is on a sharp curve of 15 chains radius; the rest of the line between Khundalla and the Reversing Station is in nearly straight. There are two portions of the line between Lanowlee and Khundalla laid with steel rails. The first on the 1 in 40 incline near the 79th mile (length about 9 chains.) The second (length about 37 chains) on the 1 in 40 incline above Khundalla station between the 78th and 77th miles. There are no steel rails laid in a continuous length between Khundalla and the Reversing Station, but a single steel rail may have been substituted for a worn-out iron one here and there. The line between Lanowlee and the Reversing Station was in good order on the night of the accident.

9. The train left Lanowlee 4 minutes after time. There was moonlight, but clouds or mists were hanging over the tops of the hills, and the rails were moist. After passing on the 1 in 40 incline out of Lanowlee station the train acquired a greater speed than that of 12 miles an hour, which is the maximum allowed by the Company's regulations. A statement was volunteered by the incline guard Cogle that the engine brakes were not applied at the proper time. However this may be it is in evidence that the train acquired a speed variously estimated by those in the train at from 15 to 18 miles an hour between Lanowlee and Khundalla, and that for a time the driver could not control the train. The speed slackened when the train entered on the 1 in 330 incline, and it stopped at the platform of the Khundalla station at the usual spot.

10. The incline guard Cogle here placed a wooden sprag between the spokes of one of the leading wheels of the third class carriage next the incline break. Neither he nor the engine driver appear to have considered that any further precaution was necessary to secure the safety of the train in descending to the Reversing Station. Previous to leaving Lanowlee, the lever brake of the road van in rear of the train had been pinned down, and the brake power with which the train was provided when it left Khundalla station may be put down at about 45 tons, viz:—

| | | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| 4 | Incline breaks say | 39 |
| 1 | Road-van with brake pinned down, say. | 2½ |
| 3 | 3rd class carriage loaded, with one pair wheels spragged* | 3½ |
| | Total tons | 45 |

exclusive of the engine brakes.

11. The train left Khundalla two or three minutes after time. It had been delayed longer than usual at the station, but time had been made up in descending from Lanowlee as above described. According to incline guard Cogle's statement it is the practice to allow trains to pass on to the 1 in 37 incline below Khundalla station at very low speed, and to keep the full brake power applied until the whole train has been drawn over the crest of the incline and the full weight of it is felt, after which the brakes are eased if necessary until the regulated speed is attained. According to the evidence of the witnesses who were on the train this course was followed on the present occasion. The speed of the train however quickly increased, and two or three train lengths from the crest of the incline it had attained an unusual and improper velocity. The guard appears to have endeavoured to regulate his brakes so that they might allow the wheels to revolve slowly and prevent their skidding. The driver states that the engine brakes were fully applied, and the incline guard states that he saw the driver himself handing the brake and apparently instructing the fireman how to work it. The train had however attained a velocity estimated at 18 or 20 miles an hour by the time it had reached a point about half way down the first 1 in 37 incline on the Khundalla side of the short tunnel No. 25. Here the driver eased the engine brakes and reversed the engine. The result of this, according to the evidence of those witnesses who were riding in the brake vans, was that the engine immediately shot forward, with a jerk that was felt through the train, and the speed thereafter rapidly increased until the train reached the 2nd tunnel No. 24 on the 1 in 75 incline. The velocity now was about 40 miles an hour, the oscillation was considerable, the brake van lamps became extinguished, and the brakesmen could hardly keep their footing. From this point the evidence of the train hands is of little value as to what was done to stop the train which ran down the second incline of 1 in 37 and on the level of the Reversing Station at undiminished speed. Once on the level the speed rapidly decreased, but too late to save the train. The incline guard Cogle and the two main line guards, Mather and Boswood, jumped from the train as it approached the end of the station. The engine driver arton jumped off a second or two later. Of the native firemen and brakesmen some appear to have jumped and others to have held by the train. The European who was on the engine, Robert Taylor, jumped off near the entrance of the Reversing Station.

12. The Reversing Station commences on a viaduct and ends on an earthen embankment, the height of which at the dead end of the station is from 20 to 30 feet above the natural surface of the ground. Four principal lines of rails run through the station and at the end of each line there was a buffer stop consisting of a simple timber framing filled in with stones and earth.

13. The train passed through the Reversing Station as above described at a speed which was becoming rapidly reduced, and which in all probability did not exceed 15 miles an hour when the buffers of the engine met the stationary buffer at the end of the station. The assistant station-master who was on duty at the time describes the train as having passed the office at an unusual speed, the brake wheels flashing fire, and both the driver and the guards concur in stating that the engine was then steaming in back gear, a statement which is borne out by the position in which the lever was found after the accident. Had the distance from the foot of the 1 in 37 incline to the buffer stops been 200 yards more, it is probable the train would have come to a stand before it reached them; but as it was the momentum was sufficient to drive the engine through the buffer stop at the end of the line of rails on which the train was running, and it fell about ⅔rds down the earthen slope of the embankment, burying itself up to the footplates in the earth. The four incline brakes were thrown over the engine and fell principally to the left hand side, being knocked to pieces in the fall. The four leading third class carriages and one second class folowed the brakevans over the end of the bank. The two leading third class carriages fell over on the right of the engine and were completely smashed; the third 3rd class carriage pitched into a nearly vertical position; the fourth 3rd class carriage ran into the third and the buffers went through the end; it was slightly inclined over. The leading second class carriage remained near the top of the slope at the end of the embankment and the front of the leading saloon carriage which did not leave the rails was stove in by its buffers. The other vehicles remained on the line and were uninjured.

14. Of the passengers in the four leading 3rd class carriages fourteen (natives were killed, or died on the spot; two died in being removed to Poona, and three have since died in hospital, making up the number of deaths to the present time to 19. Besides these, 42 native 3rd class passengers and one European 1st class passenger were injured. A few other native passengers, of the number of whom there is no official report and who of their own accord continued their journey to Bombay, were slightly bruised or shaken. The train hands escaped with slight hurts.

15. The persons first on the spot where the accident occurred, exclusive of those in the train, were—

1. The Station-master at the Reversing Station, Mr. Stephen Burns.
2. The assistant station-master, Sorabjee Bappoojee.
3. Two sepoys of the railway police.
4. Two sepoys of the Tanna police.

The assistant station-master, after directing the telegraph clerk to telegraph the fact of the accident to Lanowlee, went to the place where the train had gone over the embankment. The four policemen were directed by him to look after the passengers and their property. The assistant station-master, guard Mather, who was unhurt, and a European passenger, Mr. Crisp, endeavoured to render assistance to the wounded. The station-master had constantly to attend to the work at the station and receive and despatch other trains; he could not therefore remain at the scene of the accident. The passengers who were unhurt got out of the carriages and sat on the side of the line. About 2·45 A.M. or 1¼ hour after the accident, assistance arrived from Lanowlee by special train. Mr. Buyers, the assistant engineer on the Bhore Ghaut, and permanent way inspector Raeburn arrived about the same time, and the work of extricating the dead and wounded from the wreck proceeded as rapidly as possible. Much could not be done for the wounded in the absence of medical aid, but they were carried up to the tank-house, and were afterwards put into carriages with a view to their being taken to meet the special train with the medical men, which was on the way from Poona. The special however, arrived at the Reversing Station at about 6 A.M., and the wounded were immediately attended to on the spot by Drs. Lord, Asher, and Arnott.

17. The uninjured passengers and a few of those slightly hurt who wished to proceed to Bombay were sent on early in the morning. The dead and the remainder of the wounded were sent to Poona by special train at 8·30 A. M. Arrangements were made by the chief constable, who arrived at the scene of accident with the special from Lanowlee, for the protection of property, and Mr. Smith, the inspector of police, who arrived from Poona with the special containing the medical men, and Chand Khan, jemadar of police, saw the passengers baggage collected and tied up into bundles. It was subsequently made over to police inspector Curtis who took it to Bombay the same day. A list of the articles was made, and they were sealed up in a waggon at Boree Bunder, and have since been in part made over to claimants at Bombay and Kirkee.

18. Statements have appeared in some of the vernacular papers to the effect that many more persons were killed and wounded than the numbers given above. We are clearly of opinion that there are no grounds whatever for such statements, and we are satisfied that the number of passengers actually killed and injured, exclusive of the few who went immediately to Bombay, is correctly given in the detailed lists furnished by the inspector of police, copies of which are appended to this report. The fact that not a single inquiry has been made for a missing relative or friend, proves conclusively, that all the dead and wounded have been accounted for.

19. Complaints have also been made of the property of the dead and wounded having been stolen, and in particular we have received copies of the proceedings of a court of inquiry held at Kirkee, on the 29th January or three days after the accident, from which it appears that several of the gun-lascars, who were in the train, then declared that they or their female relatives had lost clothes, jewellery, and money; the amount of individual claims varying from Rs. 15 to Rs. 107. Three of the witnesses before this Court stated distinctly that their property had been stolen by the police sepoys who were on the spot after the accident occurred. Their evidence, however, was not given on oath, nor was any thing found in the houses of the police sepoys or porters, who were on night duty at the Reversing Station at the time, when their houses were searched (see the evidence of constable John Smith, page 56, Appendix A.)

20. Since the above court of inquiry met, some property, which was among that taken to Bombay by inspector Curtis as above related, has been claimed by and made over to certain of the lascars, but many articles are stated to be still missing.

21. We consider that there would have been a better prospect of ascertaining whether the charges made by the witnesses against the railway police are true, and of recovering any property that may have been stolen, had the military authorities at Kirkee at once communicated with the Commissioner of Police, by whom the matter has now been taken up.

22. Within the last few days it has transpired that the police have discovered a few articles, value about rupee 1, in the possession of three syces of the 3rd Light Cavalry, which they acknowledged they had picked up at the scene of the accident. Two of the syces, we understand, have been convicted before the Railway Magistrate at Poona of criminal misappropriation, and are now undergoing a sentence of 3 months' rigorous imprisonment. The assistant station-master at the Reversing Station deposed (*see* Appendix A, page 52) to having seen some sowars looking for luggage, and to having ordered the policemen to keep a look-out on them, and there can be no doubt that in the imperfect light and in the first confusion after the accident it was *possible* for any evil-disposed person to have possessed himself of articles of property not his own; but up to this time no misconduct has been proved against the police; and the evidence shows that as soon as assistance arrived from Lanowlee proper steps were taken to protect the baggage and prevent all pilfering. As no complaints against the police have been made by any of the other passengers to any of the Company's officials, we are not prepared to place reliance on the evidence given by the lascars as recorded by the Kirkee court of inquiry, or to believe the charges of wholesale robbery which have appeared in certain native prints, notably in the *Indu Prakash* newspaper.

23. In concluding this account of the accident we may state that we caused advertisements to be published in the principal English and vernacular papers, both in Bombay and Poona, inviting any persons who wished to give evidence as to the circumstances of the accident to communicate with the secretary to the Commission, and that the days fixed for the meetings were duly notified. No one unconnected with the Railway Company has, however, come forward to give evidence on this subject.

24. We now proceed to the second point suggested for our consideration, viz., "The causes of the accident."

25. It has been shown that the condition of the line was good, that the engine, brakes, and carriages were in good order when the train left Khundalla; that the persons in charge of the train were sober and capable, and that the brake power was ample, being more than 40 per cent. of the whole weight of the train, without the engine, and 59 per cent. if the engine is included.

26. The rails, as before stated, were greasy from dew or mist, but not more so than they are shown by the evidence to have been on previous occasions when heavier trains have gone down in safety. The evidence of drivers William Race and Peter Gearing (pages 32, 33 and 51 Appendix A), who brought up a heavy goods train from the Reversing Station to Lanowlee between the hours of 11 and 12 on the night of the 25th, and the evidence of driver James Glendenning (pages 34, 35, Appendix A), who brought up the mail train from the Reversing Station to Lanowlee between the hours of 2 and 3 on the morning of the 26th, shows conclusively that there was nothing extraordinary in the state of the rails a couple of hours before, or half an hour after the accident.

27. We are of opinion that so far as the evidence goes there is no reason to suppose that the train *started* on the 1 in 37 incline below Khundalla station at an improper speed, but we believe that after the whole train had been drawn over the crest of the incline either the engine brakes or the incline brakes, or both—probably both—were eased off according to usual custom, and were not carefully attended to, and that in consequence the train attained a greater speed than the regulated 12 miles an hour before it had passed far down the incline. The increasing speed when noticed by those in charge of the train was in our opinion further accelerated by injudicious handling of both engine and brakes, an opinion which it will be observed from the evidence is shared by Mr. Saunders, the Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, and Mr. Knox, the Agent of the Company. Had the brake power been kept steadily applied from the commencement, it is physically impossible that the train could have attained the speed which it is represented to have reached at the foot of the first incline of 1 in 37.

28. This is clearly shown by certain calculations which one of the Commissioners (Mr. A. W. Forde, C.E.) has made, and which are given in the margin. Assuming the co-efficient of friction at 1-12th or ·083 per cent. it is shown, that the train in question having attained a speed of 4 miles an hour on an incline of 1 in 37, could have been stopped by the break power available in a distance of 7½ yards, starting at a speed of 12 miles an hour, in 68·4 yards. 20 in 190 yards 30 in 427 yards. The above co-efficient is, judging from all recorded experiments, a low co-efficient for steel on iron rails when greasy with dew, but if the co-efficient be taken at 1/20th, or ·05 per cent. only, this train ought to have been stopped on the 1 in 37 incline, starting at 4 miles an hour, in 45¾ yds. 12 in 412, 20 in 1144, 30 in 2574, in supposing the full brake power to have been applied.

29. Taking the co-efficient of friction at 1/30th it is shown by the calculations that the force of gravity on a 1 in 37 incline would overcome the friction and that there would be a constantly accelerating force applied to the train of 13·22 lbs. per ton, urging it down the incline.

It may illustrate the subject to show what the effect would be on the train of this accelerating force between Khundalla and the Reversing Station.

30. Supposing the train to enter on the incline of 1 in 37 at 4 miles on hour, the speed at the foot of the incline would be 32 miles per hour; on the incline of 1 in 75 (No. 24 Tunnel) the accelerating force would become a retarding force, and would reduce the speed at the end of the 1 in 75 to 25 miles an hour (not allowing for the curve, which would have a further retarding effect, or atmospheric resistance.) The short incline of 1 in 37 following would again increase the speed to about 31 miles per hour, on entering the level of the Reversing Station, where the retarding force would act fully and reduce the speed in the length of the Reversing Station to 14⅓rd miles an hour. An extension of this level portion for a distance of 109 yards would have brought the train to a stand.

31. These velocities agree so nearly with the evidence of witnesses as to the speed attained by the train to which the accident occurred as to lead to the impression either that the brake power only acted up to 1-30th or thereabouts, or that, from constantly releasing the brakes, an intermittent acceleration and retardation of the train took place, which produced an equivalent effect. The last supposition is much in accordance with the views of the Commissioners as to what actually occurred on this occasion, the tyres of the wheels of the incline brakes and engine evidencing a large amount of friction at *different* points of the circumference.

32. As another illustration, suppose the train to have attained (as stated by the witnesses) a speed of 20 miles an hour, about the middle of the first incline of 1 in 37, or say half a mile back from the incline of 1 in 75, and the co-efficient of friction to have been 1/20th. In this case the speed of the train would have been, with full brake power applied, reduced to 9·64 miles per hour on entering the 1 in 75 incline, and the train would stop in a further distance of about 56 yards.

33. Again with the same low co-efficient of friction of 1/20th the train entering the incline of 1 in 75 at 40 miles an hour would, with full brake power applied, have been stopped at 158 yards past the foot of the second incline of 1 in 37 or about the middle of the Reversing Station.

34. On looking through the experiments made by the Locomotive Superintendents the results, as regards co-efficient of friction, appear to vary from 1-5th to 1-8th. The latter case being where the rails were artificially made slippery by pouring a mixture of clay and water down a pipe in front of the wheels, when a train of 200 tons going at 21 miles an hour was stopped in 167 yards, with only 85 tons of brake power, including the engine, which was reversed—(the brakes on the engine were, it is believed, skid brakes).

35. As a further illustration of the subject, suppose sand to have been used which would create a co-efficient of about 1-5th. The train to which the accident happened going at a speed of 30 miles an hour, would have been stopped on the 1 in 37 incline with brake vans and spragged carriage alone, in a distance of 317 yards, and with engine power alone in about the same distance, but with the entire brake power in good order and properly applied in a distance of only 109 yards.

36. Further, with the same co-efficient, the train entering on the level of the Reversing Station at 57 miles an hour could have been stopped just before reaching the buffer stops—a distance of about 400 yards.

37. The above examples may serve to reassure the travelling public, as they prove convincingly that with proper management the command of the trains on the Ghauts can never be lost, or if lost can be quickly recovered by means of the brake power available.

38. We entertain doubts, notwithstanding the evidence, whether any sand was applied from the engine or the brakes on the occasion of the accident, though the sand-boxes appear to have been provided with sand. Even if sand was used as described we are of opinion that, owing to the imperfect design of the apparatus for sanding from engine and brakes, which only admits of an intermittent supply, it had no appreciable effect, especially when the train was running at high speed, and the oscillation was considerable.

39. Evidence was given before us that trains had attained a higher speed than they ought to have done on the Thull Ghaut in October, November, and December last. We have appended to our report copies of certain correspondence on the subject. In view of the facts here described, which we would observe incidentally do not appear to have been reported to Government, we consider it would have been a wise and proper step to have extended to the Bhore Ghaut the precaution taken on the Thull Ghaut of sanding a certain length of line on the 1 in 75 incline in No. 24 Tunnel and at the entrance to the Reversing Station. This would have been in accordance with the practice followed in England, as will be seen from the evidence of Mr. Knox, where stations are built at the foot of steep inclines. We understand this precaution has been taken since the accident.

40. We consider that the Reversing Station on the Bhore Ghaut has ever been, and, unless extended into or protected by a safety siding of sufficient length to ensure trains being pulled up upon it, must ever remain a source of danger. Though the brake power employed is ample, as above shown, it is possible the brakes may be injured by accident (as shown by the evidence, pages 40 and 70), or may be mismanaged. Several alternative plans have been suggested by the Company's Officers (*see* the evidence of Messrs. Knox, Le Messurier, Dewar, and others).

41. The conclusion we have come to is, that the proximate cause of the accident was want of proper caution on the part of those in charge of the train; but we are further of opinion that the Railway Company, after the recent experience on the Thull Ghaut of the danger consequent on inattention to the regular rules of driving in misty weather, ought to have taken special precautions, by sanding rails, to prevent accidents arising from similar inattention above the Reversing Station on the Bhore Ghaut; the more so, as no catch siding exists to prevent a train going over the end of the embankment at the Reversing Station, if the control of it is there lost.

42. The third point on which Government require our report relates to the measures which should be adopted to secure the future safe working of the line.

43. We are of opinion that, as a temporary measure of precaution, the rails used by descending trains should be kept sanded in No. 24 Tunnel and at the Reversing Station on the Bhore Ghaut, and also in the Ehegaum Tunnel and at the Reversing Station on the Thull Ghaut.

44. We do not recommend that the gauge of the rails should be narrowed at the Reversing Station as suggested by Mr. Knox. This alteration might cause a train to run off the road, and would in time result in the wearing away both of the rails and wheel flanges to an extent which would defeat the object of the measure.

45. We consider that both drivers and guards should be carefully instructed in their duties before they are placed in charge of trains on the Ghauts, specially as to the management of the brakes, when from any cause their train is difficult to control, or has to be pulled up suddenly.

46. As the safety of the trains so much depends on the proper use of the brake power available, it is essential that the guards and drivers should be able to act without hesitation in cases of emergency; such as might arise, for instance, from the derangement of a brake or an obstacle on the road. We also think the brakevans should be better lighted than they are at present.

47. We consider that more efficient sand-boxes than those now in use should be fitted to the engines and brakevans on the Ghauts. The sand-boxes should be so arranged as to give a continuous stream in front of the leading wheels of the engine and brakevans on both rails simultaneously, by means of some contrivance which will enable the driver or guard to turn on the sand and keep it running at pleasure. The sand-pipes should be carried down close to the wheels and as near to the rail as possible, and artificially dried sand should be employed.

48. We recommend that every Ghaut engine should carry a European fireman, and that the carriage examiners should be practical mechanics, accustomed to the working and fitting of brakes.

49. We further recommend that as soon as possible all passenger carriages be supplied with screwbrakes acting on both pairs of wheels, to be worked by hand and that an improved class of lever-brake, to act on both pairs of wheels, be fitted to all goods waggons and road vans. When this alteration has been carried out, we recommend the removal of the special brake-vans now used on the Ghauts, but we would restrict the load of passenger trains on the Ghauts to 120 tons, and that of goods trains to 170 tons, exclusive of the engine.

50. In order to illustrate the effect of the change recommended (in an extreme case like that of this accident) we may observe that, adopting a co-efficient of friction of 1/30th only, a train with brakes on every vehicle could be stopped on an incline of 1 in 37 starting with a velocity of—

12 miles an hour, in 255 yards.
20 „ 704
30 „ 1,584

The train entering on the incline of 1 in 75 at 30 miles an hour, assuming the same co-efficient, could be stopped before reaching the end of that incline.

The train entering on the incline of 1 in 75 at 50 miles an hour could be stopped before reaching the end of the Reversing Station.

The train entering on the level at 34 miles an hour could be stopped in the length of the Reversing Station.

And if we suppose the rails sanded and assume the co-efficient of friction at 1-5th, a train allowed to descend from Khundalla without brakes, and attaining a maximum speed of 74 miles an hour, could be stopped by means of all the brakes on the level of the Reversing Station in less than 400 yards.

51. We recommend however that further experiments be made with a view to obtain the actual co-efficient of friction under all circumstances, and to test the efficiency of the altered brakes.

52. We do not recommend the introduction of any of the systems of continuous brakes with which we are acquainted on the Ghaut inclines. Many of these systems are highly ingenious and efficient under certain conditions, but they are not in our opinion suited for heavy trains on steep gradients, where the risk attendant on the failure of the continuous brake apparatus would be very great. In a recent account of the Mauritius Railway, from which a quotation appears at page 116 of Appendix A, it is mentioned that on one occasion a passenger train attained an excessive speed through the dropping off of the nut of the eyebolt passing through the axle on which the continuous chain of the brake apparatus is wound. The system of continuous brake used on the Mauritius Railway is a modification of Clarke's patent. Though very efficient on the level lines it is found difficult to manage on steep gradients, except with very light trains. The passenger trains on the Mauritius line consist, we understand, of four carriages only.

53. The introduction of a central rail, on the principle adopted for the Mont Cenis incline, known as Fell's system, is advocated by the Agent, Mr. W. Knox, and by Mr. Russel Aitken, C.E. (*see* their evidence, pages 131 and 145 of Appendix A.)

54. Their chief reason for recommending this system appears to be that trains might, with the assistance of the central rail, descend safely at a greater speed than is allowed at present, but we do not see the necessity of introducing this system on the Bhore and Thull Ghauts, both of which have a ruling gradient of 1 in 37 only, and may in our opinion be safely and economically worked on the ordinary plan.

55. We strongly recommend that the Reversing Stations on both Ghauts be done away with, as we consider they introduce an element of danger, and are an impediment to traffic. Pending the completion of the necessary works to effect the alteration, the Reversing Station at the Bhore Ghaut should be lengthened as rapidly as possible, on the line fixed upon for the extension round the hill proposed by Mr. LeMesurier, the Chief Resident Engineer, which we understand is now being surveyed.

56. A catch-siding should, we consider, be put in on the Thull Ghaut, midway between the top of the 1 in 37 incline and the Reversing Station, as we are of opinion that a catch-siding is required at every third mile on a continuous gradient of 1 in 37.

57. While on the subject of catch-sidings we would express the opinion that too much is now left to the intelligence and discretion of the native pointsman in charge. We recommend that the duty of opening the points be entrusted to a person travelling with the trains; the duty of the man stationed at the catch-siding being restricted to keeping the points and signals in order.

58. We cannot refrain from pointing out that we have had no satisfactory explanation of the reasons why the instructions of Government, given in their Resolution No. 605 of the 1st March 1866 (quoted at page 97 of Appendix A) were not complied with.

59. To recapitulate—We have endeavoured, *first* to give a clear account of the circumstances of the accident. *Secondly*, we have shown, that in our opinion, the proximate cause of the accident was the want of proper caution on the part of those in charge of the train—that, though it was a dewy morning, and though the rails were in consequence slippery, still there was nothing unusual in this occurrence—that the brake power was ample, and that, had it been properly applied, it would have been utterly impossible for the train to have attained the great velocity it acquired. *Thirdly*, we have, as laid down in our instructions, suggested to His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council both the temporary and permanent measures which, in our opinion, should be adopted to secure the future safe working of the Bhore and Thull Ghauts.

L. H. Bayley, President.
A. F. Bellasis,
J. S. Trevor,
A. W. Forde, } Commissioners.
G. F. Henry,
Dosabhoy Framjee,
H. F. Hancock, Secretary.

### RESOLUTION OF GOVERNMENT.

*Railway Department, 10th April 1869.*

The information elicited by the Commission regarding the circumstances of the accident confirms generally the accounts which had previously reached Government through official and other sources.

The total number of killed was 19, and of injured 42, and there appears to be no ground whatever for the exaggerated reports promulgated in some quarters that the loss of life has been far greater than was stated.

So also there appears to have been no ground for the assertion that the property of passengers was systematically plundered after the accident, though it is probable in the confusion, some few articles were misappropriated, or lost.

As regards the cause of the accident, it seems quite clear, from the evidence brought out by the Commission, that the running away of the train cannot be attributed mainly to the damp state of the rails from dew. Other trains passed over the incline at or about the same time, and did not slip.

The true cause was, no doubt, as stated by the Commission, mismanagement of the brakes and engine by the persons in charge of the train, combined with an inefficient and insufficient application of sand to the rails.

The calculations given by the Commission clearly show that when care is taken, and the trains are properly handled, they can, with the brake power that is usually available, be worked over the incline with absolute safety, and the actual experience of nearly six years has demonstrated the truth of what would otherwise be merely a matter of theory.

But it is impossible to eliminate the result of individual error and carelessness, and further measures seem requisite to render the line, humanly speaking, perfectly safe.

The first step necessary towards permanently securing this end, is, if possible, to do away with the Reversing Station altogether, or failing that, to construct a catch siding, or to lengthen the station to a sufficient extent to give space within which to pull up a runaway train.

The Consulting Engineer, in communication with the Railway Company's officers, should immediately report the best arrangement practicable to secure this; in the mean time, the rails should be sanded, as suggested in para. 43 of the Commission's report.

A report should be made on the sand boxes now in use, and they should be improved, as suggested in para. 47.

A fresh and more detailed set of instructions should be drawn up and issued for the guidance of drivers and guards employed on the incline, and the brakevans should be better lighted.

Regarding the discontinuance of special incline brakes, and the application of brakes, whether separate or continuous, to passenger carriages, the point should be specially brought to the notice of the Secretary of State in forwarding for his information a copy of the report, and he should be requested to urge the London board to take the matter into their consideration after consulting with engineers of the greatest experience in working heavy inclines in England and elsewhere.

The introduction of a central rail does not seem to be called for in the case of these Ghauts.

A catch siding should be constructed on the Thull Ghaut, as suggested in para 36.

The Consulting Engineer should enquire and report the cause of the delay in carrying out the orders contained in Government Resolution No. 605, of the 1ts March 1866 and should state who is to blame for the omission.

The Commission should be thanked for their careful and patient investigation, and for the valuable report they have submitted. Copies of the report and the Resolution should be sent to the Government of India, and the Secretary of State, and to the Press.

(Signed) M. K. Kennedy, Colonel, R. E.,
Secretary to Government.

## CITY MEN.

### THE OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR.

In the beneficent scheme of Providence, the misfortunes of one man are the prosperity of another. As physicians live by disease, lawyers by strife, and clergymen by sin, so the liquidator fattens among wrecked fortunes and ruined homes. He looks on in benevolent patience when the city is flourishing in one of its fits of unnatural life and vigour. Experience says the seeming health is but the hectic flush of fever and that really the thicksown seeds of disease are shooting everywhere. In the meanwhile he is content to do well, knowing he must soon do better. He is handsomely paid for auditing for the benefit of credulous creditors such books and vouchers as the thriving companies that retain him may care to submit to his scrutiny. His real harvests, those periodical crops of sorrows which make his fortune are to be looked for as he knows, once in a decade or so. Then shrunken securities and emptied tills are transferred to his charge; but whoever may go unpaid, his rich remuneration is secure. As birds of prey in the desert mark the dragging limbs of the failing camel, and hover over him expectant of the inevitable hour, so, when a company begins to ail, the anxious attention of liquidators, if they chance to have any connection with those interested in it, is one of the surest signs of impending dissolution.

Few firms have had better pickings than Auditt, Balance, and Co., of Moorgate-street, among the skeletons of companies lately instinct with life and hope that now strew the city. Auditt,s high character for probity may be assumed, but when or how he made his reputation for ability puzzles no one more than those who have most to do with him. His father, who created the business, was certainly a clever man, with an excellent head for figures. He was a good judge of business merits too, and his son Cocker was his despair. It was only because he had no younger brother in whose favour he might have been disinherited that Cocker was suffered to retain his birthright. To secure the business so far as in him lay from annihilation, Auditt, senior, insisted on Balance, his managing clerk, being admitted to a partnership. If Balance had been of a sporting turn, he might have backed himself to sum up columns of figures against any man in a radius of a mile from the bank; in his shrewdness, general information, tact, and knowledge of the world, he was on a par with Cocker Auditt. Old Mr. Auditt had always been master in his own office, and objected to responsible ministers. Reserving to himself the prerogative of thought, he liked to have all his work performed by machinery. However, in foreboding the slow extinction by atrophy of the flourishing business he left behind, Auditt did injustice to the gifts of his son and over-flattered the intelligence of the public. Cocker Auditt was a fool certainly, but he did not give one that idea. On the contrary, he was a rather dignified-looking man with a broad forehead and impenetrable eye. His stolidity of demeanour passed with his admirers for deliberative sagacity; and, thanks to constitutional taciturnity, it was comparatively seldom he could be penned into a corner and forced to commit himself. Then the business entrusted to him was usually so inextricably muddled beforehand that ingenuity superior to his must have been at a loss to introduce new elements of confusion or invent fresh and baneful complications. When he did blunder at a meeting, he was seldom exposed. Nineteen-twentieths of those present were as ignorant as himself, and as a rule the twentieth man desired nothing less than an elicitation of the truth. So ever since the demise of its founder the firm had gone on flourishing through a couple of panics and their intermediate lulls. The crash of 1866 brought so much grist to the mill as nearly to clog the wheels. In embarrassments and insolvencies, Auditt and Balance, with two or three rival houses, monopolized the pick of the markets. Each bit of business, as it came in, caused new astonishment to those subordinates of Auditt who had taken his measure, until at last they learned to accept his popularity as one of those inscrutable mysteries it is idle to pry into. In truth, had Auditt been much more than the public believed him, it would still had been the perversity of folly to patronize him as they did. His habitual business gave ample occupation to him and his staff, and, swollen by the spring tide that now set in, it fairly swamped the time of the one and the other. He might recruit his clerks to any extent from disbanded corps; indeed, he generally had transferred to his command the whole force of the ruined establishments, but he could not get more than twenty-four hours into his own day. So he took perhaps the most rational course in the circumstances, and troubled himself as little as he could help, arguing that things were sure to get along as well without him as with him.

The first large concern thrown on his hands in the panic was the Bank of Whitechapel. Based on philanthropy as well as the legitimate expansion of commerce, it had succeeded in drawing fabulous sums from the coffers of the costermongering interest. There were A shares and AA shares, B shares and BB shares. There were priority creditors and preference depositors, and questions of guarantee with patrons and honorary directors. The Inns of Court chuckled over the niceties of commercial law that were likely to crop up for decision at each stage of the liquidation; shareholders by gnashing their teeth among the toils that inextricably entangled them; and hungry creditors standing outside ground theirs at the prospect of the delays the law was sure to interpose. It was a case for the most eminent ability, delicate management, and ample leisure, so of course they went to Auditt, and had Auditt been a free man and all their fancy painted him he might have failed as creditably and conscientiously as another. But to compete with the Whitechapel Bank in its calls on his cumbered time came the Bank of Erzeroum, with its foreign concessions and references to Turkish law and custom; the Galatz Warehouses, implying intimate acquaintance with the grain trade of the Danube; then the Hebridean Deep-sea Fishing Company, then another London bank, two more foreign ones, an Oceanic Packet Company, then more banks, and so on, pretty nearly *da capo.* Then the Grand Cosmopolitan Finance Credit and Discount Company, when it went into liquidation, secured his inestimable services. So sudden was its collapse that the stunned shareholders had scarcely recovered sufficiently to show their distrust at the meetings that followed, and although some of them did express themselves violently in regard to Sell, the managing director they had nothing to say against his proposal that the celebrated Cocker Auditt should be appointed official liquidator. With Auditt was united in the discharge of his duties Mumbles, a great shareholder, in his second childhood, and Jeremiah Twitcher, Esq., to whom Sell and Leveson, the week before the smash, had between them transferred 1,000 of their shares. The Yeddo Railways, Chimborazo Sulphur, Madagascar Irrigation, &c., were held much by the same interest as the parent company. Their ruin followed fast on its fall, and what so natural as that the great Mr. Auditt should be prevailed on to accept work, in some instances perhaps beneath his dignity, and consent to wind them up? If these various companies did not, like the early Christians or the St. Simonians, have all their goods absolutely in common, they had acted very much as if they did. The available assets of each seemed to be mainly represented by paper signed by the directors of the others, and for paid-up capital, except in so far as invested in furniture in the different offices, it was hard to trace and hopeless to recover. What complicated or simplified matters—as you choose to view it—was that, the boards of directors in all the companies being nearly identical, it was impossible to tell in what interest they might have been acting each time they affixed their names. Creditors had little but uncalled capital to look to, and it was an important thing for A., who held 100 shares in Yeddo Street Railways and only twenty in Chimborazo Sulphur—to say nothing of B., who held shares only in one—to know which of the companies owed the other £50,000. Auditt was concerned for both, but with no especial interest in seeing justice done to either, and a strong objection to the unnecessary trouble he had neither the time nor the talent to take. Then he had the materials for a decision ready to his hand. Sell and Leveson had transferred all their shares in the Yeddo, and now unhesitatingly made affidavit that it was for that company the liability was incurred. Of course, Auditt acted in that sense, defying recalcitrant shareholders to a lawsuit for which they had neither the funds nor the organization. What made it most difficult to bring anything home to the directors was that when you were running a hot scent on something that was as likely to found a criminal charge as a civil one, you were pulled up short by a blank where several leaves had disappeared from books—a *hiatus valde deflendus* by the shareholders at least. That sort of thing, clumsy as it is always answers its purpose with Auditt. He never thinks of leaping it and trying to puzzle out the scent on the other side, and so chary is he of fostering ill-feeling between his constituents and their late directors that it is only on the most searching cross-examination he has ever owned to the fact of any such discovery. It is possibly the multifarious character of Auditt's engagements that prevent him making the enquiries that are apparently an essential part of his duty. It is certain that Dodington—on the boards of all these companies and who only ran among the "ruck" of directors, although he pocketed some £5,000 annually in fees—has managed to execute a set of composition deeds with Auditt, in which calls to the amount of £40,000 are compromised for a fourth of the sum, half in cash down, half in notes of hand still outstanding. Dodgington pleaded *in forma pauperis*, and Auditt, taken to task about it, answered in an unusual burst of eloquence that Dodgington's exertions to meet his liabilities had done equal honour to his head and his heart; that without a shilling of his own he had mortgaged all his future prospects instead of seeking refuge in the insolvent court. Grumblers ask how Dodgington still manages to keep that very comfortable house of his in Upper Brook-street to ride his freestepping park hack, to say nothing of fighting that gallant Radical battle at Ballinafad so successfully as to be unseated on the presumptive evidence of his lavish expenditure. Spouter, who made the Dodgington case the basis of the terrible philippic he launched at the liquidator's head at one of the meeting of the Cosmopolitan's shareholders, has, like single-speech Hamilton, never followed up that solitary effort of oratory. They do say that, although he has not a penny in the world, his arrears of Cosmopolitan calls were all settled within the week after he made it. The scandal originated with Reddish, the greengrocer who had put his little saving into Cosmopolitan shares and who was kept kicking his heels in one room while Auditt and Spouter were discussing their business matters in another in a very raised key. So far as his personal testimony goes Reddish can declare with a safe conscience that Auditt acts for the company with much firmness and austerity. Thrice has he had executions in his promises, twice has he had his personal liberty restrained, besides having his order of protection opposed in the court, on the ground of fraudulent disposal of property. Most painful to his feelings Auditt said but duty is duty and he feared it was but too sure that Reddish on the eve of a call had given a pair of rabbits to a neighbour. The theory of liquidation we take to be that the liquidator should encompass all who are in any way liable, and let not a soul escape till he has paid the uttermost farthing he can. Such are the miraculous facilities of Auditt's nets that they hold all the herrings, even after the dogfish have torn their way out. When the Cosmopolitan impeached Dodgington and some of his brother directors, Auditt was put upon a slow fire in open court and counsel after counsel turned and basted him. He did not give much satisfaction, except in the enunciation of some peculiar and strictly professional view; on the legitimate mode of dealing as between man and man in the commercial capital of this pious and moral country. He owned to treating stupendous sums in the lightest and airiest of fashions. Borrowe, Begg and Steele, for example, were indebted to the Cosmopolitan in a trifle of £270,000, but really, Auditt said in evidence, he considered the debt so indifferent as not to be worth the trouble of looking after. Then it appeared that Melter, one of the original promoters, tallow chandler and capitalist, had had 500 shares forfeited for arrears of calls, when they were worth to the company something less than nothing in the markets. But Auditt considered that as the company—represented by Boltington, Sell, and other "levanters"—had elected to exercise this right of forfeit against their brother directors, the shareholders had no recourse against Melter either in law or equity. Auditt s hands may be pure as the driven snow, but they are so full that he can never be expected to use them so long as he can put a pressure on the shareholders. Make a call, and some one is sure to pay something, and some money safe to come in, but if you once begin hunting up outlying debts the trouble would be endless. Nor do *les loups s'entremangent* by choice, and the thorough city man has deep sympathy with his order. If you don't grind the unlucky speculators to powder now, they may survive and live to liquidate and promote liquidation another day. As for the geese who come straggling into the city from heaven knows where, pluck them breast back, and pinions; there are sure to be plenty more in the illimitable breeding-grounds they came from. We think Auditt is wrong, and that the victims have more intelligence and longer memories than he attributes to them. But, in the meantime, his policy, inspired by force of circumstances, is justified by results, and by the system of letting assets look after themselves and threatening or imposing a series of calls your business somehow transacts itself, and you stifle the remonstrances of those who think it might possibly be better done. If constituents want consolation, let them go and look into the dealings of Jackall, who battens on the garbage at which Auditt turns up his nose.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

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* This sprag held to the end and was taken out after the accident.

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## MR. DISRAELI'S SPEECH ON THE IRISH CHURCH.

*(The Times, March 19.)*

FLIMSINESS relieved with spangles—the definition of a Columbine's skirt—is a too apt description of Mr. Disraeli's speech last night. It was a great occasion. He began by reminding the House of Commons that the First Minister of the Crown had himself declared, in introducing the Irish Church Bil that no more gigantic issue had ever been presented to the deliberation of a free Parliament. But how did Mr. Disraeli rise to the altitude of the occasion? He diverged at the outset into philosophy; and while we freely acknowledge that Mr. Disraeli's fun is exquisite, his philosophy is simply detestable. Then he became historical and didactic, and his historical paradoxes, which were acceptable enough in his earlier political novels, fell flat when reproduced as serious arguments to arrest the attention and sway the judgment of the House of Commons. There was just a sufficient sprinkling among the Ministerial ranks who had read *Coningsby* and *Sybil* to receive their old acquaintances with amusement, but it need scarcely be said that the last books Conservative members study are Mr. Disraeli's admirable romances. English Tory members, and still more the excellent Protestants of Ireland, were simply puzzled and indignant at the use of arguments which appeared to them to abandon all their strong positions, and to rest the case they rely upon as sacred upon pleas which they themselves feel to be merely fantastical. What they wanted were good rousing denunciations of Papists and the Ministry, opportunities for outbursts of Kentish fire; and what did they get? Mr. Disraeli was laboriously civil to the Roman Catholics. He absolutely seconded Bishop Moriarty's suggestion that the compensation for the withdrawal of the Maynooth Grant should be paid out of the Imperial Exchequer instead of out of the funds of the Irish Establishment. He spoke of "the Order of Jesus" in a tone intelligible in a secular student fascinated by the perfect organization of a human society, but which sent a visible shudder through his supporters. He was deferential to the forthcoming Œcumenical Council. In a word, he was, though somewhat dull and laboured on the whole, yet to a perfectly unconcerned auditor occasionally vivacious; but to the men at his back, whose life and soul were in the matter in hand, wholly incomprehensible and disappointing. They all trooped out of the House at the close, the scoffing Ministeralists and the bewildered Opposition, leaving Mr. Gregory in face of a beggarly array of empty benches, the chilling effect of which his natural eloquence and practised ease could not altogether overcome: and it was not until Mr. Cross and Mr. Chichester Fortescue arose, later in the evening, that the popular branch of the Legislature tested again the keen delight of a Parliamentary struggle.

"England cannot afford another Revolution." This was the apophthegm with which Mr. Disraeli closed his speech. It might have been more effective had it been quite new. It is not four years since Mr. Baines brought in for the last time his single-barrelled Bill—does any one remember such a measure?—and the then leader of the Opposition declared with portentous gravity that if such a proposal were accepted Old England would disappear for ever. Other nations, young, fresh, full of bursting life, might venture on great experiments and still flourish; but in England, a country overborne by traditions and with a civilization the complex product of centuries of training, such a political change would be fatal. It was Mr. Disraeli who said this,—the same who within two years carried Household Suffrage, and rightly declared that we might laugh at the apprehensions predicted of its consequences. Remembering this, we are not at all disturbed by the solemn assurance that "England cannot afford another Revolution." Mr. Disraeli made a great point in the early part of his speech of the fact that much of Ireland's discontent was attributable to the want of recognition and endowment by the State of the Roman Catholic clergy, and inquired how contentment could be increased when three creeds instead of one were unrecognized and unendowed. It is no doubt true that there has been discontent in Ireland because the Catholic clergy have not been recognized by the State, but it is not the whole truth. The secret of this discontent is that while they have been contemned, Protestant Episcopalians and Presbyterians have been advanced and endowed, and consequently the reduction of all to an equality is a just ground for expecting a better feeling. Let us pass to another point. Mr. Disraeli represented the motive of the Irish Church Bill to be the jealousy of Roman Catholics because the Protestant clergy were rich while they were poor, and he provoked much laughter by a suggestion that the landless gentry of Ireland, "the best companions in the world," might ask on similar grounds that their neighbours, the landed proprietors, should be relieved of their acres and required, like the Roman Catholic clergy, to subsist upon voluntary contributions. If any one wishes to know Mr. Disraeli at his best, we recommend him to turn to this little episode of his speech, which occupied about five minutes out of two hours and a quarter. But to revert to the argument. Mr. Disraeli clearly omitted the sting of the ecclesiastical settlement of Ireland—that the Protestant [illegible] by the nation, and alone [illegible] his old days, at the feet of Cobbett, and protesting that the popular inheritance, the endowment devoted to the well-being of the whole people was about to be diverted—as, speaking historically, has ever been the case when Churches are despoiled—to the advantage of the landed proprietors. Mr. Disraeli however, durst not follow out his own thought. He checked himself, refraining from showing how gratuitously Mr. Gladstone was about to abandon the bulk of the property of the Church to the Irish landlords. Indeed, an ominous silence arose among his ranks. The Protestant champions of Ireland and England are, no doubt, zealous for the maintenance of the Establishment, but they are, on the whole, also interested in the land. To show them that Mr. Gladstone's scheme would operate very much to their own benefit might, perhaps, mitigate their zeal in opposition to his Bill, and thus Mr. Disraeli was placed in the cruel position of having free scope for declamation where declamation had neither weight nor meaning, and of being curtailed in invective where invective might be well-founded and trenchant.

Mr. Disraeli's speech provoked many reflections, but perhaps the inquiry which was most keenly discussed at its conclusion was whether the Opposition could venture after it to divide upon the Second Reading of the Bill. We have always thought that a challenge of strength would be avoided at this stage if it were possible, though we must confess to the gravest doubts whether it were possible. It is manifest that a Division would give the Ministry an appearance of even greater strength than that they do possess, for their friends can be relied upon, while many of the Opposition are anxious to avoid a direct negative on all proposals of change; and it is not wise in a tactical point of view to allow the Government to go into Committee with the impetus of overwhelming victory. It is, no doubt, true that resistance in the House of Lords, so far as serious resistance is contemplated there, should be protected by a vanguard of resistance in the Commons, but abundant opportunities will be presented in Committee of dividing upon issues of sufficient importance to appear to cover the principle of the Bill. Mr. Disraeli's speech was entirely consistent with the avoidance of a Division on a Second Reading. Of some of his most prominent friends and allies it may be said that they cannot with any consistency support a direct negative to the Bill. They have acknowledged the necessity of change. They have confessed that the change must divest the Irish Establishment of a sensible portion of its property. In a word, they have admitted the principle of the Ministerial Bill. It is to little puspose to discuss minutely a course of action which must be fully determined on Tuesday, especially in a case where discussion may compel the Opposition to divide against its interest and wishes; but whatever may be the resolution adopted on this special question, one thing might be deduced with tolerable certainty from the argument of Mr. Disraeli yesterday—that in his opinion the issue is already decided. To use the words of the Bishop of Down, "The judgment of the nation has cast its shadow across the path of the Legislature."

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# F R A U D.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES,

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The Genuine Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from every respectable Dealer in India.

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THREE PRIZE MEDALS, PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867.

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Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. & B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of PLATINUM STEAM COILS; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

C. & B. are Agents for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality

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**ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.**—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and buildings in Bombay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 16th August 1865.

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**CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).**

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EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

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## BANKS.

**COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.**—(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by amended Act of 1867.

| | |
|---|---|
| Subscribed Capital | £3,200,000 |
| Paid up Capital | 3,200,000 |
| Reserve Fund | 800,000 |

HEAD OFFICE—Paris.

AGENCIES AT

| | |
|---|---|
| London.<br>Lyons, Marseilles and Nantes (France).<br>Bourbon (Reunion).<br>Calcutta. | Saigon.<br>Hongkong.<br>Shanghai.<br>Yokohama. |

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London, and Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.
,, IN IRELAND.—The Munster Bank, Limited.
,, ,, —The Belfast Banking Company.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any further information as to rules of business, may be had on application to the Manager.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 19th February 1868.

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**AGRA BANK (Limited).**—Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling). In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street. London, E.C.

Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.

BRANCHES IN INDIA.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta | Agra. | Kurrachee. |
| Madras. | Bombay. | Lahore. |

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 2 3/16 per Rupee.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | do. | 2s. | ,, |
| 3 | do. | 1/11¾ | ,, |
| 2 | do. | 1/11½ | ,, |
| 1 | do. | 1/11 11/16 | ,, |
| On demand | | 1/11⅜ | ,, |
| On Scotland | | 1/11⅜ | ,, |

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

INTEREST.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Do. | 6 | do. | 4 |
| Do. | 12 | do. | 5 |
| Do. | 24 | do. | 6 |

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 6th April, 1869.

## FOR SALE.

**WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY.**
No. 9, MARINE STREET.

Ice on sale from 6 A.M. until 6 P.M. during the week, and from 6 until 10 A.M. Sundays. Price one anna per lb.

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**FOR SALE, a Jolly Boat and a Dingy** (the latter suitable as a cook-boat for the lascars) both lately painted, and in thorough repair, with complete fittings. For particulars apply at the "Bombay Gazette" office.

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**COCONADA CHEROOTS.**

| | Cash. Rs. as. | Credit. Rs. as. |
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| BURMAH shaped, per hundred | 1 12 | 2 0 |
| Do. Do. per thousand | 14 0 | 16 0 |
| THE OFFICE Cheroot, per hundred | 1 8 | 1 12 |
| Do. Do. per thousand | 13 0 | 15 0 |

These Cheroots are of a quality very superior to those commonly sold; and prepared by the original manufacturer, from the finest leaf only, expressly for

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**MANILLA CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.**

| | Cash. Rs. as. | Credit. Rs. as. |
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| No. 1 Cigars.........per thousand. | 90 0 | 100 0 |
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| No. 3 Cigars ,, | 0 | 45 0 |

CLARO, light and delicately flavoured.
OSCURO, rich, aromatic, and full flavoured.

Of the same brand which has been repeatedly pronounced by competent Connoisseurs to be

THE FINEST IMPORTED.

Fresh supplies on Sale by

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Galvanised Corrugated Iron, Nos. 16, 18, 20 and 24 Gauge, daily expected and orders now being registered.

Estimates given for every description of Iron Work and Machinery.

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Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
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Lead and Wrought Iron Pipe.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Contractors' Tools.
Crab Winches.
Wrought Iron Hand Pumps.
Hardware.

To close an account the remaining portion of a shipment of Handsome Cast Iron Railings will be sold cheap.

Orders for all sorts of Iron Work promptly and quickly executed.

MAIN'S "PATENT" CONTINUOUS BAR FENCING.

This Fence is now universally admitted to be the best and most secure that can be adopted; and from its great durability, and the facility with which it can be erected or removed, is in the end the cheapest.

As compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—

1st. Its greater strength and weight. The Horizontal Bars being stronger and heavier than Wires, the "Continuous Bar Fencing" is not so easily injured; and what is of great importance, it is visible to animals, and thus accidents by animals running against the Fence are, in general, prevented.

2nd. No stones are required, and therefore a "Continuous Bar Fence" can be erected more quickly, without breaking up the ground, and by ordinary labourers.

3rd. No "Stays" or other "Extras" for curves are required.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, having been appointed Sole Agents for Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co., are now prepared to give quotations for the above, as also for Wire Fencing, Wire Netting. Ornamental Gates, Railings, &c., &c.

Bombay, 8th February 1869.

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**FOR SALE, on Commission, at the Rooms** of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade:

The Property of an Officer.

A second-hand English-built park phaeton in good order with a pair of one black and one grey fast-trotting Arab horses and a set of nearly new plated mounted harness, complete.

The above to be sold together or separately as it may suit a purchaser and to be seen daily at the rooms of the undersigned.

The property of a Gentleman proceeding up-country.

A nearly new English-built handsome cab, with a fast-trotting bay Arab horse, and a set of covered buckles harness, complete.

The above to be seen daily from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. at the rooms of the undersigned.

ALSO,

Properties of 2 Gentlemen.

A first-class second-hand English-built high-wheeled dog-cart, by Bennian and Healey.

A very small English-built miniature brougham, painted dark green and lining to match, with lamps and shaft, by James Weston, London.

A ditto ditto ditto., by T. Starton, London.

A first-class new State coach, with hammer cloth, all silver mountings, by Laurie and Marner, expressly built to order and cost in England £550.

The above coach is well worth of inspection, and the first ever imported to India. It is suitable for a Raja, Prince, or Nawab.

ALSO,

A small new four-seated miniature brougham, surrounded with double vanetians, with lamps and shaft, by James Weston, London.

The property of a Gentleman proceeding to England.

A fast-trotting flee-bitten Grey Arab Horse, goes in single and double harness, height 14-2, aged 7. To be seen at the rooms of the undersigned.

Just landed.

Several pairs of spare circular Glasses, for miniature broughams of different sizes.

Few Iron Lifters for greasing Carriages.

The properties of Gentlemen.

A second-hand English-built four-seated open Carriage, with lamps and pole, by Laurie and Marner.

A very light English-built small four-seated open Carriage by E. Davis.

The properties of Officers.

A second-hand English-built Park Phaeton with moveable driving box, and can be converted into a Brougham at pleasure.

The Properties of Gentlemen.

A very handsome nearly new English-built Mail Phaeton, with lamps, pole, by Laurie and Marner.

A second-hand Cab Buggy, on C Springs, by James Henderson, Glasgow.

A first-rate English-built four-wheeled Dog-cart, with lamps and shaft, by Rogers and Co.

Just Landed.

A very handsome and small light park Phaeton, on C Spring, by Messrs. Nass Brothers, Longacre

The Property of Gentlemen.

2 nearly new Malvern Dog-carts, painted dark green, by McNaught and Smith.

Just Landed.

1 first-class high-wheeled Malvern Dog Cart, with Collenge patent Axles, lacewood Shafts, painted dark blue, and lining to match, by Windover.

A second-hand English-built Mail Phaeton or Waggonnette with Lamps and Shaft.

Just Unpacked.

A fresh batch of Plated and Brass mounted Buggy, Dog-cart, and Gig Harnesses.

Also, the Property of a Gentleman proceeded to England.

A nearly new Waggonnette.

Just Unpacked.

A few sets of best different coloured Kersey Horses' Clothings, Pads or Saddle Cloths for Single and Double Harnesses, Whip Sockets on Springs, Clips or Reinholders, some of them are with Rubber Springs, Bradley's Plate Powder in tin boxes, Coach and Gig Harness Liquid, spare Round Reins for Single Harness, Horse Brushes, &c.

And also,

A batch of Children's single-seated Perambulators with highly furnished linings, folding-heads, aprons with double springs.

The Property of a Gentleman.

2 very small self-driving Pony Phaeton with Lamps and Shafts.
1 very handsome new English-built Cab Buggy, on C. springs, by Silk and Sons.

Several other new and second hand. Different kinds of Carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the Rooms of the undersigned, on application.

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Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay,
5th April, 1869.

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**FOR SALE, Guzeratti and English Dictionary** by Shapoorjee Edulji. Price Rs. 5 per copy. Do. Do. Grammar. Rs. 2 per copy. Mr. Addis' Map of Bombay. Rs. 3½ per copy. Apply to M. B. COHEN & Co.

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Bombay, 31st March 1869.

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**FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned,** a number of Milner's Fire-proof Safes, just landed ex "Fleur de Lis."

A. J. KINLOCH & Co.,
Agents for Thomas Milner and Son.

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**FOR SALE, one well seasoned American** Wooden Bungalow, with doors and windows, one Drawing Room, one Dining Room, two Bed Rooms, and two Dressing Rooms; also a separate CookRoom with Godown and a separate Stable.

For further particulars apply to MR. A. LAING, Machinist and Gun-maker, Cursetjee Sooklajee Street, Byculla.

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**FOR SALE.—VOLS. I. AND II. OF THE** ORIENTAL RACES AND TRIBES, Residents and Visitors of Bombay.—A Series of Photographs, with Letter-Press Descriptions. By WILLIAM JOHNSON, Bo. Uncov. Civil Service.

Vol. I.—Gujerat, Kutch, and Kattiawar.
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Price per Volume 5 Guineas—Rs. 52½.

Bombay, 6th Feb. 1869. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

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| | Cash. Rs. as. | Credit. Rs. as. |
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| Ham, Pale, Prime Plump, per lb | 1 0 | 1 2 |
| Ham, Smoked | 1 0 | 1 2 |
| Bacon, Streaky Flitch | 1 1 | 1 3 |
| Cheese, double Gloster, in cut | 1 0 | 1 2 |
| Cheese, Berkley, Chedder and North Wilts, each from 6 to 10 lbs | 1 0 | 1 2 |
| Cheese, finest Stilton, each 10 to 16 lbs | 1 4 | 1 8 |

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

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**COCOA.**

The purity and delicacy of

EPPS' HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA

have secured for it, in England and India, an unequalled and ever-increasing sale for the past TWENTY YEARS.

As a nutritious diet drink for invalids predisposed to dyspepsia or biliary derangement, it is far superior to Tea or Coffee; and for all sick or sound, it is the best possible beverage to use for the Chota Hasri.

IMPORTED BY EVERY OVERLAND MAIL.

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| In sealed canisters of 1 and 2 lbs. each, p. lb | 1 4 | 1 8 |

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THE LARGEST LIFE OFFICE IN INDIA.

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For the Assurance of Lives, and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.

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With Branches in Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Ceylon, and China. And Agencies throughout Europe and India.

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REVENUE—Nearly £1,000 per diem.

Indian New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £20,000 per annum in Premiums.

One of the distinguishing features of the Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.

The sum paid to Claimants up to the present time in India alone (inclusive of Bonuses) exceeds

TWO MILLIONS ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING.

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Henry Edward Astley, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.) Merchant.
The Hon'ble Framjee Nusserwanjee Patel.
Samuel McCulloch, Esq., (Barrister at Law).
William Loudon, Esq., Administrator-General.

MEDICAL OFFICER—Surgeon Major T. B. Johnstone, M.D., Town Hall. Hours—10 to 11 A.M.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.

AGENTS—Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.

CITY AGENT—The Manager Delhi and London Bank (Limited).

BANKERS—The New Bank of Bombay.
,, The National Bank of India.

SECRETARY—D. McLauchlan Slater, Esq.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.

Policies indisputable.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch with certain exceptions may in time of peace reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. [illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices, and particularly favourable for Military Men.

FOR EXAMPLE.

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs.1,000 for the whole term of life without Profits; the rates for the participating scale being about 10 per cent. higher:—

| Age. | CIVIL. Half-yearly. Rs. | as. | p. | Monthly. Rs. | as. | p. | MILITARY. Half-yearly. Rs. | as. | p. | Monthly. Rs. | as. | p. | Age. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 20 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 6 | 17 | 8 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 7 | 20 |
| 30 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 8 | 8 | 30 |
| 40 | 22 | 8 | 0 | 3 | 15 | 9 | 23 | 8 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 7 | 40 |
| 50 | 29 | 8 | 0 | 5 | 3 | 7 | 32 | 8 | 0 | 5 | 6 | 8 | 50 |
| 60 | 41 | 8 | 0 | 7 | 5 | 7 | 42 | 8 | 0 | 7 | 8 | 5 | 60 |

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples show the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods, at the respective Ages:—

| Age. | CIVIL. 1 yr. | 3 yrs. | 5 yrs. | 7 yrs. | MILITARY. 1 yr. | 3 yrs. | 5 yrs. | 7 yrs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 25 | 27 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 35 |
| 35 | 31 | 32 | 32 | 33 | 36 | 37 | 37 | 37 |
| 45 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 |
| 55 | 53 | 55 | 56 | 51 | 54 | 56 | 57 | 59 |

Half-yearly, quarterly and monthly Payments in proportion.

Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every Description of Life Assurance Business transacted.

For further particulars, Forms of Proposal, Reports, Prospectuses, &c., apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Secretary for Western India.

Office, 3, Church Lane, Bombay.

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**GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.**—The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies against Fire on the usual terms.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

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**SUN FIRE OFFICE.**

Established 1710.

The undersigned grant Insurance against loss by Fire on Buildings and their Contents in Bombay and in the Mofussil at current rates; also on Ships in Harbour.

The rate on pucka-built Bungalows in the Suburbs of Bombay, and in the Mofussil, has lately been reduced to three-eighths per cent per annum.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

---

**THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.**

Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Agent.

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**THE GUARDIAN FIRE and LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.**—Established 1821.

Subscribed Capital, Two Millions.

11, Lombard Street, London, E. C.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—William Steven, Esq.

Deputy Chairman—Frederick H. Janson, Esq.

| | |
|---|---|
| Henry Hules Berens, Esq. | Richard M. Harvey, Esq. |
| Hy. Bonham Carter, Esq. | J. G. Hubbard, Esq. |
| Charles Wm. Curtis, Esq. | G. J. Shaw Lefevre, Esq. |
| Charles F. Devas, Esq. | John Martin, Esq. |
| Francis Hart Dyke, Esq. | Rowland Mitchell, Esq. |
| Sir W. R. Farquhar, Bart. | James Morris, Esq. |
| James Goodson, Esq. | Abram J. Robarts, Esq. |
| Archibald Hamilton, Esq. | Henry Vigne, Esq. |
| Thompson Hankey, Esq. | |

Agents in Bombay, SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

Bombay, 16th February 1869.

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**THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, for FIRE, LIFE, and MARINE ASSURANCES.**

Incorporated by Royal Charter A. D. 1722.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, Royal Exchange, London, E.

J. Alexander Hankey, Esq., Governor.
Bonamy Dobree, Esq., Sub-Governor.
Patrick F. Robertson, Esq., Deputy Governor.
John Lawrence, Esq., Secretary.
John Anthony Rucker, Esq., Underwriter.
Arthur H. Bailey, Esq., Actuary.
Thos. B. Bateman, Esq., Manager of the Fire Department.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurance on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.

The Agents are empowered to accept Proposals and to issue Policies.

EAST INDIAN RATES FOR CIVILIANS.

Annual Premiums to Assure Rs. 1,000.

| Age next birth-day. | For the whole term of Life. With profits. Rs. a. p. | Without profits. Rs. a. p. | Age next birth day. | For the terms of one year and seven respectively. One year. Rs. a. p. | Seven years. Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 20 | 38 11 4 | 33 13 4 | 35 | 29 6 0 | 30 0 0 |
| 30 | 40 0 0 | 36 0 0 | 40 | 30 0 0 | 31 13 4 |
| 40 | 48 14 0 | 44 0 0 | 45 | 34 12 0 | 38 3 4 |
| 50 | 64 2 0 | 57 11 4 | 50 | 39 10 8 | 43 13 0 |
| 60 | 92 0 0 | 82 12 8 | | | |

Risks on Parsee and Eurasian Lives accepted at European rates.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of property.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, or in London.

For further information and prospectuses apply to

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents, London Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 7th December 1864.

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

**PAYNE AND COMPANY.**
(BOMBAY BRANCH.)
BOMBAY.

WINE MERCHANTS & REGIMENTAL AGENTS.

OFFICES AND SAMPLE ROOM—Elphinstone Circle.
(Immediately opposite the Custom House.)

GODOWNS, MARINE STREET.

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

Places of Business and Agencies.

| | |
|---|---|
| CALCUTTA | Belatee Bungalow. |
| LONDON | George Street, Mansion House. |
| PARIS | Rue de Bonde. |
| WINE DISTRICTS | Coblentz.<br>Moselle.<br>Frankfort O. M.<br>Epernay.<br>Rheims.<br>Bordeaux.<br>Cognac. |
| CHINA | Hongkong.<br>Shanghai. |
| MANILLA | Strada Philipinas. |

GUARANTEE.—We wish it to be distinctly understood that in all instances we guarantee the quality and purity of our Wines and Spirits, and that we engage to take back or exchange any that may not be approved.

QUOTATIONS.—Our quotations for Sparkling Wines are for good delivery from our Godowns, our calculations being based to guarantee the full complement of sound bottles in each case; the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

DELIVERIES.—Our deliveries will be in quantities of not less than 1 doz., excepting Liquors, which can be had in any quantity, sample bottles may be had, and to the purchasers of 6 dozens and upwards there will be no charge made for the same.

OUR LONDON & BORDEAUX HOUSES.—Those of our friends desiring to indent direct on our London and Bordeaux houses can be supplied at home quotations.

CASH DEPARTMENT.—We would direct special attention to our cash quotations, which we have found so successful in Calcutta, whereby our friends derive all the advantages of a cash transaction, by obtaining their Wines at the very lowest remunerative prices. All orders to the Cash Department should be accompanied by a Remittance, in the absence of which they will be transferred to the Credit Department for execution at credit rates.

ADULTERATIONS.—We take the liberty of mentioning that there is a vast quantity of adulterated Wines shipped to this country which are offered at somewhat lower prices than those at which we can afford to sell pure ones; still we are assured that good wines will stand their ground when fairly tested. Those parties, however, who vend "made up" wines act very injurious to the fair trader, and bring discredit on the merchant generally.

CHAMPAGNE.

Our Reserves are held at Epernay, Rheims, and Avizes.

| Credit. | | Cash. |
|---|---|---|
| 32 0 | Cordon Bleu—brand, anchor, Payne & Co. Epernay, a pure, light dry Wine, suitable for Tiffin, or Evening Parties, and will make a good cup | 28 0 |
| 39 0 | Light Dry Sillery, more body and a rich flavour of the Epernay grape. A good wholesome Wine | 35 0 |
| 39 0 | Grand Vin D'Ay—Payne & Co.'s Epernay, a pale straw colored, good bouquet, and very mellow and dry | 35 0 |
| 42 0 | Silver Neck, with * (star,)–a pale elegant Wine, from the vineyards of Rheims—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims | 38 0 |
| 41 0 | Gold Neck, with * (star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims, same quality as above, but extra dry | 38 0 |
| 42 0 | Gold Neck, No. 2, 1864 vintage, very lucious and dry, a good Dinner Wine | 39 0 |
| 45 0 | Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims. This Wine has been selected from one of the first Cuvées of '65 vintage, and will be found very dry full of aroma, and as a vintage Wine it is unqualled. It is the most delicate and fine Wine ever imported into this country | 40 0 |
| 45 0 | Silver Neck with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims, same Cuvée as above, but not so dry | 40 0 |

Pints.—We have the above also in Pints, Price Rs. 3-0 extra per case of two dozen.

N. B.—The demand has been so great for our Gold and Silver Neck one and two Star Champagne that we have ordered a quantity to be sent overland and may be looked for at the end of April. We have also a shipment in the "Medea" via the Cape, also due in April. Orders registered to await arrival.

The double Magnums of Champagne have all been disposed of.

We have Single Magnums of a very Fine Vintage and quite dry. Price 42-0 per case equal to one dozen quarts. Also same brand Champagne in Half Pints for Overland Passengers, Rs. 15-0 per dozen.

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

The whole of our Hocks and Moselles are imported direct from our Agency at Coblentz, where we have a fine stock of first-class Wines.

| Credit. | | Cash. |
|---|---|---|
| 38 0 | Crown Brand, fine Sparkling, highly recommended | [illegible] |
| 37 0 | Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

Pints of the above Rs. 3-0 extra per case of two dozen.

SHERRIES.

The whole of our Sherries are imported by us direct from Xeres; the following are the Brands we have always in stock:—

| Credit. | Mark. | Seal. Quality & Peculiarity | Cash. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 20 0 | B | Red—A pale full flavoured Dinner or Luncheon Wine | 18 0 |
| 20 0 | A | Red—Similar quality to the above, but much drier | 20 0 |
| 26 0 | C | Red—A Pale, rich flavoured Wine, fine Aroma, particularly suitable as a Dinner Wine | 22 0 |
| 27 0 | 1 | White—Pale, delicate and nutty Wine possessing great delicacy of flavour, and recommended as a good Dessert Wine | 24 0 |
| 30 0 | 2 | White—Old natural pale dry Wine extremely mellow and fine, and very dry, quite the Amontillado character | 27 0 |
| 32 0 | 3 | White—Ditto, ditto, also very dry | 29 0 |
| 33 0 | 4 | White—Vine de Pasto, a Wine well known at all the best West-end Clubs in London; a choice, old, delicate, pale and dry Wine | 30 0 |
| 33 0 | | Amontillado, very pale, delicate flavour, very dry and full of aroma. We offer it to the connoisseur who can appreciate the characteristics of a fine Amontillado; very old | 30 0 |
| 36 0 | | Manzanilla, a pale, old, and elegant Wine, very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine; it will be found an excellent tonic, and invalids may drink it with perfect safety | 32 0 |

MADEIRA.

| Credit. | | Cash. |
|---|---|---|
| | Madeira, fine old choice East India Madeira, full flavoured and good bouquet. We offer it to the connoisseur who can appreciate the character of this Wine, 9 years in bottle | 45 0 |

PORT.

Imported direct from Oporto, where our Reserves are held; they are the sole produce of the Upper Douro.

| Credit. | | Cash. |
|---|---|---|
| 18 0 | (One Grape,) a full bodied fruity Wine | 16 0 |
| 24 0 | (Two Grapes,) a superb full flavoured Wine, very mellow, a good After-Dinner Wine | 21 0 |
| 30 0 | (Three Grapes,) a fine Invalid Port, it possesses a Burgundy flavour with a fine bouquet and good body | 27 0 |

CLARETS.

Our Clarets reach us direct from our Bordeaux house, where we have always a reserve of Two or Three Hundred Hogsheads of Good Vintage Wines. This gives us advantages over houses who have to depend upon the market and are necessarily obliged to draw their supplies from second and third hands.

| Credit. | | Cash. |
|---|---|---|
| 15 0 | Payne's Medoc | 13 0 |
| 15 0 | Breakfast Claret | 13 |
| 17 0 | Saint Julien | 15 |
| 20 0 | Batailley | 18 0 |
| 20 0 | Beycheville | 18 0 |
| 20 0 | Chateau Larose | 18 0 |
| 34 0 | Chateau Lafitte | 28 0 |
| 30 0 | Chateau Latour | 26 0 |
| 34 0 | Chateau Margaux | 28 0 |

SPIRITS, LIQUORS, &c.

| Credit. | | Cash. |
|---|---|---|
| 20 0 | Fine Cordial Gin, labelled PAYNE & Co. | 18 0 |
| 22 0 | PAYNE'S Cream of the Valley, White Capsule. This is the purest and finest Gin shipped | 20 0 |
| | Hollands Gin | |
| 20 0 | Whiskey, Scotch | 18 |
| 22 0 | Whiskey, Irish | 20 0 |
| 20 0 | Orange Bitters | 17 0 |
| 22 0 | Jamaica Rum | 20 0 |
| 20 0 | Ginger Wine | 17 0 |
| 20 0 | Cherry Brandy | 18 0 |
| 22 0 | Vermouth | 19 0 |

. DUTCH LIQUEURS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Curaçoa | 39 0 |
| Maraschino de Zara | 39 0 |
| Noyeau | 39 0 |
| Cherry Brandy | 18 0 |

FRENCH LIQUEURS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 32 0 | Noyeau, Parfait Amour, Curacoa, Vanille, Chatreuse, Jenui Rose, Raspail...per doz. assorted. | 28 0 |

SPARKLING HOCKS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 38 0 | Crown Brand, fine Sparkling, highly recommended | 34 0 |
| 45 0 | Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant | 40 0 |

Our quotations for Sparkling Wines are for good delivery from our Godowns, our calculations being based to guarantee the full complement of sound bottles in each case, the risk o breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

BRANDIES.

We keep a reserve of two or three hundred Hogsheads of Brandy in bond in the London Vaults, which are allowed to mature before bottling; this enables us to keep up the character and quality of our own brands.

| Credit. | | Cash. |
|---|---|---|
| 29 0 | Pure Pale Brandy, Gold Vine Leaf | 27 0 |
| 32 0 | * Ditto ditto Green Vine Leaf | 29 0 |
| 45 0 | Cognac Highest Vintage, 20 years old | 40 0 |

* This pure Pale Brandy is demonstrated upon analysis to be peculiarly free from acidity, and very superior to the usual importations of Veritable Cognac. It is equal to any first-class brand shipped to this market.

N.B.—We recommend the Green Vine Leaf as a fine and moderately priced Brandy. Rs. 29 per dozen.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

---

**PAYNE AND COMPANY.**

FIVE GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS
AWARDED TO US
AT THE
AGRA EXHIBITION
FOR
CHEROOTS

Important to Regimental Messes.

MANILLA CHEROOTS,

DIRECT FROM THE GOVERNMENT FACTORIES.

Our Agents in the Island have instructions to send us only the finest.

| | |
|---|---|
| Number Two, Manilla shape | Rs. 25 per Box. |
| Number Two, Havannah shape | ,, 30 ,, |
| Number One, Havannah shape | ,, 30 ,, |

They are very choice.

N.B.—Cheroots are sold for Cash only (except to Messes taking a large number), the margin of profit not admitting of Credit.

QUEEN'S HAVANNAHS,

Packed in Tea, and Mexican Vanille Pods.

The peculiarity of these choice Cigars is, that the Tea and Vanille impart to them great fragrance, without divesting them of the aroma of the tobacco. Rs. 10 per Box Cash.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

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**CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,**
WINE MERCHANTS,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY IN THE YEAR 1842,
AND IN BORDEAUX AND LONDON 1815.

| | |
|---|---|
| LONDON HOUSES | Wholesale and for Export only—Tower Bonded Vaults,<br>Retail—Charing Cross Railway Arches. |
| BORDEAUX HOUSE | Wholesale and for Export—Place du Champ de Mars. |

REPRESENTATIVES IN

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| China, | Colombo, | New Zealand, |
| Calcutta, | Kurrachee, | Manilla, |
| Madras, | New York, | New Orleans. |

We respectfully solicit the commands of MESSES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS of WESTERN INDIA, to whom from the extensive nature of our business, we can offer better terms than any other House in Bombay. Being importers on the London and Bordeaux Markets and having direct contracts with growers of Champagnes, Sherries, German Wines and Ports, who make up our Wines under our own supervision; we are in the best possible position to offer liberal terms to every class of consumers, whose tastes we have; from our experience of upwards of 50 years exclusive trading in Wines, Spirits, been enabled to arrive at with certainty.

We subjoin our LIST OF SELECTED WINES for this market, and beg to intimate:—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for less than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them, Liqueurs excepted: these in not less quantities than ½ dozen pints or quarts.

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable General Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations; they, however, fix their own selling prices for them.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, and that we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage. Nor can we undertake to deliver Wines, &c. in Bombay.

4th. That our quotations for all Sparkling Wines do not provide for examination of original packed Cases or for the rejection of ullaged or broken bottles likely to be found in such Cases, on arrival, after a long sea voyage. We guarantee each Case to contain its full complement of sound Bottles at time of shipment, but at our prices cannot provide for atmospheric or climatic influences; if our constituents wish us to take this risk, which affects sparkling wine more than any other, we can only do so by adding Rs. 4 per dozen quarts, and Rs. 2½ per dozen pints to our quotations.

CLARETS.
(Our own Brand)

| | | per doz. Qts. | Pts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A 1—CHATEAU LATOUR OR MOUTON. Gold Capsule, Labelled & Branded | ... | Rs. 30 | Rs. 16 |
| No. 1—RAUZAN, Black capsule, | do | ,, 25 | ,, 14 |
| ,, 2—LEOVILLE, Blue capsule, | do | ,, 22 | ,, 12 |
| CHATEAU PALMER, Blue capsule, | | ,, 22 | |
| ,, 3—LA ROSE, Yellow capsule, | do | ,, 18-8, | ,, 10-8 |
| ,, 4—ST. JULIEN, Green capsule, | do | ,, 17 | ,, 10 |
| ,, 5—MEDOC, Red capsule | do | ,, 15-8, | ,, 9 |
| ,, 6—MEDOC, White capsule, | do | ,, 13-8 | |
| SAUTERNE, Red capsule, | do | ,, 22 | |

BURGUNDIES.
Very Choice—RED AND WHITE.
(Our own Brand.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| CHAMBERTIN, Labelled and Branded | ... | Rs. 32 |
| NUITS, | ditto | ,, 26 |
| MACON, | ditto | ,, 21 |
| CHABLIS, | ditto | ,, 22 |

CHAMPAGNES.

The finest DRY CHAMPAGNES that can be shipped.
(Our own Brand.)

| | Qts. | Pts. |
|---|---|---|
| MAGNUMS, Finest Dry | Rs. 74 | |
| FINEST DRY SPARKLING, Gold foil, Labelled & Branded | ,, 36 | Rs. 19-8 |
| FINE SPARKLING, Silver Foil ditto | ,, 32 | ,, 17-8 |
| GOOD SPARKLING, ditto ditto | ,, 27 | ,, 14-8 |

GERMAN WINES.
(Our own Brand.)

| | Qts. | Pts. |
|---|---|---|
| NONPAREIL SPARKLING Hock and Moselle, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded | Rs. 36 | to 19-8 |
| SPARKLING HOCK and MUSCATEL MOSELLE, Silver foil | ,, 32 | ,, 17-8 |
| MOSELLE, Still, [illegible] | ,, 34 | ... |
| HOCK, [illegible] | ,, 25 | ... |
| ,, [illegible] | ,, 42 | ... |
| ,, [illegible] | ,, 34 | ... |
| ,, [illegible] | ,, 26 | ... |
| ,, [illegible] | ,, 23 | ... |

SHERRIES.

Specially selected for tropical consumption.
(Our own Brand.)

| | Qts. |
|---|---|
| AMONTILLADO, very choice and superior | Rs. 32 0 |
| AMOROSO, very choice, full flavored, soft, pale | ,, 28 0 |
| SHERRY, No. 1, GREEN SEAL, full bodied, light gold colour, nutty and dry | ,, 22 0 |
| do. No. 1, BLUE SEAL, very pale and dry | ,, 22 0 |
| do. ,, 1, BROWN SEAL, pale and dry | ,, 22 0 |
| do. ,, 2, YELLOW SEAL, pale and dry, an excellent Dinner Wine | ,, 18 0 |
| do. ,, 3, WHITE SEAL, ordinary Dinner Wine | ,, 15 8 |
| MARSALA, Virgin Pale | ,, 15 8 |
| MADEIRA, East India (one voyage) | ,, 33 8 |

PORTS.

| (Our own Brand.) | Qts. | Pts. |
|---|---|---|
| A 1 quality, GOLD SEAL, an Invalid's Wine, full and fruity. Trade mark | Rs. 30 0 | |
| 1st quality, BLACK SEAL—Dessert Wine, mature | ,, 24 8 | 14-8 |
| 2nd ,, RED SEAL—a good second quality Wine | ,, 18 9 | |

SPIRITS.

Our Spirits are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules and Labels.

These latter have, in shape (Heart-shaped), been extensively imitated.

| | |
|---|---|
| COGNAC, superior, very Old Pale No. 1—Black Capsule | Rs. 32 |
| COGNAC, superior, Old Pale No. 2.—Yellow capsule | ,, 28 |
| COGNAC, Pale, No. 3—White capsule | ,, 25 |
| RUM, Superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality | ,, 22 |
| GIN, London Old Tom, 1st quality | ,, 21 |
| WHISKY, 1st quality, Irish | ,, 23 |
| ,, ,, Scotch | ,, 21 |
| GENEVA, in flasks (1 dozen in a case) | ,, 21 |

LIQUEURS,
OF THE BEST MANUFACTURERS.
The finest: cheap imitations we do not ship.

| | Qts. | Pts. |
|---|---|---|
| CURACAO, finest; Amsterdam, Orange or White | Rs. 40 | 22 0 |
| MARASCHINO DI ZARA, best | ,, 40 | 22 0 |
| CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen | ,, 30 | 16 0 |
| ORANGE BITTERS (the best) | ,, 20 | |

OUR TERMS for Cash Payments, Credit, &c., are as follows:—

DISCOUNTS.—To private Customers we allow 5 per cent. discount off our published quotations for payments made within a month from purchase.

CREDIT.—Three months' credit will be allowed to approved parties, without discount.

INTEREST will be charged at 10 per cent. per annum beyond three months.

MESSES, on comparing our quotations with direct London invoices (taking care to add thereto all charges for Agency, Freight, Duty, &c.), will find that Wine, &c. can be supplied them most economically from our Bombay Godowns, while our Stocks will afford as much choice for selection.

TRADERS buying over 30 dozen at one time are allowed liberal discount and credit.

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**WE are empowered to receive indents for** Carriages of every description from the Manufacturers by special appointment to the Queen, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief.

Particulars and illustrations of the above can be obtained at our Offices in DEAN LANE.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

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**FOR SALE, by the undersigned—**

| | |
|---|---|
| Carbonell's Sherry | Rs. 30 per dozen. |
| Do. Port | ,, 30 ,, |
| Delbruck Fils' Claret St. Estephe | ,, 17 ,, |
| Do. Do. St. Jullien | ,, 12 ,, |
| Do. Brandy | ,, 16 per dozen. |

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

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**MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE,**

THE ORIGINAL BY JULES MUMM & Co.)

| | Cash. Rs. as. | Credit. Rs. as. |
|---|---|---|
| In cases of 1 dozen each | 40 0 | 44 0 |

A fresh consignment, DIRECT, on sale by

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

---

**CHARLES TOVEY AND SON.**

MESSRS OWEN and OKELL, Agents of the above Eminent, Shippers, have for sale the following Wines:—

| | | Quarts per doz. | Pints per doz. |
|---|---|---|---|
| SHERRIES. | Charles Tovey's No. 3 | Rs. 24 | Rs. — |
| | Charles Tovey's ,, 2 | ,, 32 | ,, 17 |
| | Charles Tovey's ,, 1 | ,, 40 | ,, 21 |
| | " 3 Crowns" Solera | ,, 44 | ,, 23 |
| | C. T.'s Amontillado No. 2 Amo | ,, 28 | ,, — |
| CLARETS. | Charles Tovey's No. 4 | ,, 15 | ,, — |
| | Charles Tovey's ,, 3 | ,, 20 | ,, 11 |
| | Charles Tovey's ,, 2 C | ,, 24 | ,, 13 |
| | Charles Tovey's ,, 2 B | ,, 30 | ,, 16 |
| | Charles Tovey's ,, 2 | ,, 36 | ,, 19 |
| | Charles Tovey's ,, 1 | ,, 40 | ,, 21 |
| SAUTERNES. | Charles Tovey's 1864 | ,, 25 | ,, 13½ |
| MOSELLES. | Sparkling Moselle Muscatel | ,, 36 | ,, 19 |
| HOCK. | Sparkling Die Perle des Rheims | ,, 40 | ,, 21 |
| BRANDY. | Charles Tovey's, Cognac No. 3 | ,, 20 | ,, — |
| HOLLANDS. | Geneva fine proof. Case of 15 squares Rs. 26. | | |

Orders for the undermentioned shipments *(shortly expected to arrive)* can now be registered:—

Per "Courier-de-Bombay," from Bordeaux,
WHITE AND RED BURGUNDIES, CHAMPAGNE, COGNAC, CLARET.
Per "Gaulois," from Bordeaux,
CHAMPAGNE, CLARET.
Per "Star of the South," from London,
MOSELLE.
Per "Hindustan" from London.
ISLAY, MALT, AND IRISH WHISKEY, OLD TOM, PORT.
Per "British Admiral" from London.
SHERRY.
Per "Coldinghame" from London.
GIN SHERRY.

OWEN AND OKELL.

Agents Bombay Presidency, For Charles Tovey and Son.
Agents for Bengal—Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Co., Calcutta

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

**PRIZE MEDAL BRANDIES.**

by the
VINE-GROWERS' ASSOCIATION
OF COGNAC,

| | Cash. Rs. as. | Credit. Rs. as. |
|---|---|---|
| COGNAC, Fine Old Pale, per dozen | 27 0 | 30 0 |
| COGNAC, Fine Old Pale; the "Travelling Bottle," a flat and portable speciality for Travelers' use, per dozen | 18 0 | 21 0 |
| COGNAC, Old Pale, per dozen | 24 0 | 27 0 |
| COGNAC, Old, per dozen | 18 0 | 21 0 |

A fresh supply of these fine Spirits on sale by the

SOLE AGENTS—

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

## NOTICES.

**MESSRS. M. B. COHEN & Co., Shipping** and General Commission Agents, No. 8, Meadow Street, entrance Bell Lane.

M. B. COHEN & Co.

20th January 1869.

N. B.—Orders from Up-country promptly attended to.

---

**FRENCH MEDICINES,**

PREPARED BY

GRIMAULT & Co.,

CHEMISTS TO H.I.H. PRINCE NAPOLEON,

45, Rue de Richelieu,

PARIS.

---

**CHILDREN'S DISEASES.**

IODIZED SYRUP of HORSE-RADISH, prepared by GRIMAULT and Co., Paris.—This syrup contains iodine combined with the juice of water-cress, horse-radish, and scurvy-grass, in which iodine and sulphur exist naturally, and for this reason it is an excellent substitute for cod liver oil, which is generally supposed to owe its efficacy to the presence of iodine. The iodized syrup of horse-radish invariably produces most satisfactory results administered to children suffering from lymphatism, rachitism, congestion of the glands of the neck, or the various eruptions on the face so frequent during infancy. It is also the best remedy for the first stage of consumption. Being at once tonic and depurative, it excites the appetite, promotes digestion, and restores to the tissues their natural firmness and vigour.

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**DISEASES of the CHEST.**

SYRUP of HYPOPHOSPHITE of LIME.—GRIMAULT AND Co., Chemists, Paris.—A syrup compounded with this new salt has been introduced by Dr. Churchill for the treatment of pulmonary phthisis. Recent trials made at the Brompton Consumption Hospital, an institution especially devoted to the treatment of diseases of the chest, have abundantly demonstrated the absolute necessity of obtaining this new therapeutic agent in the most perfectly pure and neutral condition. Each tablespoonful of syrup contains four grains of perfectly pure hypophosphite of lime; and, as compounded by MM. GRIMAULT & Co., of Paris, this syrup is the only preparation which guarantees to the medical profession all the properties required in this valuable medicine.

---

DIARRHŒA, DERANGEMENTS OF THE STOMACH.

**GRIMAULT and Co.'s GUARANA—This natural** vegetable production, perfectly innocuous, has been long used in Brazil with the utmost success as a remedy for diarrhœa, sick head-ache, dysentery, and all disorders proceeding from derangement of the stomach or bowels. This powder is indispensable for all families, and far more efficacious than opium and the subnitrate of bismuth.

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**SOLUBLE PHOSPHATE OF IRON.**

By Leras. M. D., Docteur es Sciences.

GRIMAULT & Co., CHEMISTS.

According to the opinion of the members of the Paris Academy of Medicine, this article is superior to all the ferruginous preparations known. It agrees best with the stomach, never causes costiveness; it contains the elements of the blood and the osseous frame, and succeeds where other preparations fail, such as Vallet's pills, iron reduced by hydrogen lactate of iron, and ferruginous mineral water. One table spoonful of the solution or syrup contains three grains of salt of iron. They are both colourless.

---

**DR. BURIN DU BUISSON'S Digestive** Lozenges of the Alkaline Lactates.

The Alkaline Lactates exercise the most beneficial influence over the derangements of digestion, either by their peculiar action on the mucuous membrane of the stomach, or by affording to the latter through their combination with the saliva to the gastric juice a supply of lactic acid, which all English, French, and other physiologists admit to be an essential principle of digestion. For the information of those who may be without medical advice, it may be stated here that the symptoms of impaired digestion are—Headache, pain in the forehead, hemicrania, gastritis, gastralgia, heartburn, wind in the stomach and bowels, loss of appetite, emanciation, etc.

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**INTERNAL OF LOCAL**

NEW CURATIVE AGENT.

MATICO.

GRIMAULT & Co., PARIS.

This new remedy is prepared from the leaves of a Peruvian pepper shrub, called MATICO, and cures promptly and infallibly without any fear of inflammatory results. The great majority of physicians in Paris, Russia, Germany and New York now use no other remedy. Full directions accompany each Bottle and Packet, or an explanatory Treatise will be sent post free.

AGENTS:—Bombay and Poona, Treacher & Co.
,, Madras, Barrie and Co.
,, Calcutta, Noskey & Co.

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**S. MAW & SON,**

Manufacturers of

SURGEONS' INSTRUMENTS,

~~INFANTS' FEEDING BOTTLES, LINT, &c., &c.,~~

And dealers in all kinds of

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES

and

APOTHECARIES' WARES,

11 & 12 ALDERSGATE ST., LONDON, E.C.

Illustrated Catalogues forwarded to the Trade on receipt of Business Card.

---

**RIGAUD and Co.'s PARISIAN PERFUMERY,** patronised by the Empress of the French, and extensively used in all fashionable circles, for its excellence and superiority.

RIGAUD and Co.'s YLANGYLANG and MANILLA BOUQUET, the new scent. Rigaud & Co. are the only importers in Europe of the fragrant extract of Ylangylang, from the Phillippine Isles.

RIGAUD and Co.'s TOLUTINE, a delicious toilet water, superior to Eau de Cologne, Toilet Vinegar, or Florida Water.

RIGAUD and Co.'s MIRANDA SOAP, exquisitely perfumed and keeping its fragrance to the last.

RIGAUD and Co.'s MIRANDA POMATUM, for preserving and beautifying the hair.

RIGAUD and Co.'s DENTORINE, a most agreeable elixir for preserving the teeth and perfuming the breath.

RIGAUD and Co.'s TOOTH-CREAM, a remarkable preparation, producing a brilliant whiteness to the teeth.

RIGAUD and Co.'s ROSE POWDER; superior to Violet and all other Starch and Rice Powders.

THE LITTLE MONITOR; a GUIDE TO THE TOILET, with Photographic Illustrations; will be sent on receipt of one stamp.

Wholesale, Rigaud and Co., 45, Rue de Richelieu, Paris.

AGENTS:—Bombay and Poona, Treacher & Co.
,, Madras, Barrie & Co.
,, Calcutta, Mackenzie Lyall, & Co.

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**ELEY'S AMMUNITION.**

BOXER CARTRIDGES

FOR

SNIDER RIFLE.

The above Cartridges are made in three sizes, viz., ·577 (or Snider Enfield) bore; ·500 (or half-inch) bore; and ·451 (or small) bore.

These CARTRIDGES have been adopted after careful comparative trials against all other descriptions, by HER MAJESTY'S WAR DEPARTMENT, as the Standard RIFLE AMMUNITION for the BRITISH ARMY, and are not only used exclusively for the SNIDER RIFLE, but are adapted to all other systems of military BREECH-LOADING RIFLES.

They are the cheapest Cartridges known, carrying their own ignition, and being made wholly of Metal, are Waterproof and imperishable in any climate.

Boxer Catridge Cases (empty), of all three sizes, picked with or without bullets, and machine for fastening same in Cartridges.

Makers of BOXER CARTRIDGES, ·450 bore, for Revolving Pistols in use in Her Majesty's Navy.

PIN CARTRIDGES, for Lefaucheux Revolvers of 12 M, 9 M, and 7 M, bore.

CENTRAL FIRE and PIN FIRE CARTRIDGES, for all sizes of Guns. Rifles and Revolvers.

Double Water proof and E B Caps. Wire Cartridges for killing game at long distances. Felt Waddings to improve the shooting of guns; and every description of Sporting and Military Ammunition.

ELEY BROTHERS,

GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON W.C.

HOLESALE ONLY.

---

SARSAPARILLA.

**WILKINSON'S (late BRIDGE'S) ESSENCE** OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ¼, ½, and pint bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Addresses, also Trade Mark (W in a diamond).

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ⅛, ¼, and ½-pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINODINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentry that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in half and quarter-pint bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

BOMBAY:—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, (Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort), Poonah.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

**SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.**

WEEKLY SALE.

To-morrow, Tuesday, the 13th inst., Messrs. S. Shricristnajee and Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale of piece-goods, &c., when they will submit to public competition a large quantity of grey shirtings, longcloths, &c. &c.

4 cases black and lavender prints.
1 do. assorted vases.
1 do. assorted boots.
3 do. assorted mirrors.
1 do. fancy globes for solar lamps.
6 dozen copying books, and also blank books of different sizes.
1 bale paste boards.
1 case key wrenches.
75 boxes old brandy.
75 do. champagne in quart, pint and ½ pint.

On account of the concerned—

1 do. fancy toys.
2 cases fancy goods, comprising handkerchiefs, music boxes, accordians, looking-glasses, hats, kid and morocco leathers, thermometers, walkingsticks, desks, opera glasses, ladies' and children's boots and shoes.

And any other goods that may be offered.

FOR SALE on COMMISSION.

Imitation silk chintz for ladies' dresses of the best and newest pattern.

Bombay, 12th April, 1869. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

**NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.**

WEEKLY SALE.

On Wednesday, the 14th instant, Messrs. Nusserwanjee, Culliandass and Co. will sell by public auction, at 1 o'clock P.M., at their rooms, Meadow Street, No. 30, opposite the late premises of the Bank of Bombay.

A few lots of grey, colored and white piece goods.
5 Cases colored chintz.
3 ,, dyed madapollams.
3 ,, woollen and silk embroidered muslin.
5 ,, best japan leathers.
3 ,, japan, diamond and kid leather boots and shoes.
1 ,, fancy marble timepieces.
10 ,, provision containing:—roasted, venecian, hare, goose, partridges, salmon and hare pie, assorted kinds of sausages &c., &c.
150 Boxes sparkling moselles.

A few lots of blackwood furniture consisting of:—blackwood couches, chairs, round tables, pier tables, &c. &c.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 12th April 1869.

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**BYRAMJEE FRAMJEE & Co.,**

AUCTIONEERS COMMISSION AGENTS AND APPRAISERS.

BYCULLA, PARELL ROAD, NEXT TO THE JEWISH SYNAGOGUE.

THE BYCULLA AUCTION MART.

The Auction Sale of George III. Jute and Wool Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, is postponed till This Day, Monday, the 12th instant.

NOTICE to CAPITALISTS and OTHERS.

AUCTION SALE of Buildings, Ground, Machinery, Materials, &c., &c., of the George III. Jute and Wool Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited (in Liquidation). At Parell.

Messrs. Byramjee Framjee and Co. have been favoured with instructions from the liquidator of the above Company to submit to public auction, This Day, Monday, the 12th inst., at 2 P.M., and the following days, if necessary. All the buildings and grounds of the above Company in the course of construction, together with all the valuable materials and machinery, &c., therein erected, and lying, viz., a large powerful 40 horse-power high and low pressure engine and boilers, an 8 horse-power vertical do., and boiler, a large drilling machine, a horizontal shaping do., a vertical slotting do., a large self-acting slide lathe with bed about 24 feet long, shaftings and pulleys, plumber blocks, &c., about 1,500 feet large cast iron spouting, a quantity of large wall boxes, a do. of bevil and mitre wheels, 2 large iron girders and cast iron do., several single and double crab winches, about 1,000 feet of shafting from 2 to 6 inches diameter, a large quantity of coupling, about 150 cast iron pulleys, about 300 cast iron columns fitted with pedestals to suit, shafting from 4 to 8 inches in diameter, caps and base plates for do. in large quantity, about 300 to 400 large English stones adapted for the foundation of machinery, a very large quantity of bobins in very large casks, a great number of spinning and weaving machines, a quantity of engineer's tools, pulley blocks, files, a large quantity of large tin plates, and a variety of other valuable and useful materials, tools, and machinery, too numerous to mention.

For further particulars apply to Mr. Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia, liquidator of the Company, at 14, Apollo Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

N. B.—The buildings and ground will be sold at 4 P.M. on the 12th instant, on the premises.

Catalogues are now ready and may be had on application, and the property is now on view.

BYRAMJEE FRAMJEE & Co.

Bombay, 12th April 1869.

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**CRAWFORD and COMPANY.**

3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

This day, Monday, the 12th instant, Messrs. Crawford and Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale of grey, white, and coloured piece goods, &c.

4 bales blue pilot cloth.
3 do. regatta stripe.
5 do. grey shirting.
3 do. scarlet army cloth.
2 do. yellow do.
2 do. blue do.
2 cases printed mulls.
4 do. white do.
3 do. orange do.
1 do. white dimitty.
2 do. T. R. shirtings.
2 do. printed flannel.
1 do. Lasting.

On account of the concerned—

N & B W ½—2 cases containing 40 pieces black union cloth, landed per steamer "Baroda."

On account of whom it may concern—

5 sets best plated mounted double harness.
4 do. do. do. single do.
3 rolls velvet carpet of best pattern.

SALE of SUPERIOR TEAK SQUARES AND BOARDS.

On Saturday next, the 17th inst., at 3 P.M., Messrs. Crawford & Co. will sell by public auction, on the Tank Bunder, to close a shipment, a quantity of superior teak boards in small convenient lots to suit purchasers sized 8 by 1, 8 by 2, 8 by 1½, 10 by 1, 8 by ¾, 8 by 4, 6 by ½, 6 by 2, 6 by 3, 8 by 1¼, and 6 by 4.

Also,

A quantity of superior Teak squares of various sizes.

AUCTION SALE of valuable ground and bungalow in Love Lane, Mazagon.

On Monday, the 19th of April, at 4 P.M. precisely, under instructions received from the mortgagee Soobadrabai Hindoo woman widow of Dinanath Luximonjee, Esq., deceased, Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction on the premises:—All that piece or parcel of ground with the bungalow and outhouses standing thereon, and containing several valuable wells situate in Love Lane, Mazagon, admeasuring 21,911 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 46, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 16, subject to a yearly ground rent of Rs. 6 and bounded as follows, viz., east by the property of His Highness Aga Khan, west by the property of Dr. Baptist, north by Love Lane, Mazagon, and south partly by property belonging to the estate of the late Cursetjee Merwanjee Patell, and partly by the property of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Baronet.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned or to Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile, in Graham's Buildings, Parsee Borah Bazar Street, Fort.

FOR SALE on COMMISSION.

Claret in perfectly sound condition in order to close a shipment. The following low prices will be accepted for

Medoc, 1 dozen quarts Rs. 11 per dozen.
Medoc, Vieux, 1 dozen quarts Rs. 12 per dozen.

Sample bottles can be procured.

Bombay, 12th April, 1869. CRAWFORD & Co.

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**BENNETT and COMPANY.**

AUCTION SALE of RED LEAD.

To-morrow, Tuesday, the 13th inst., at 3 P.M., Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, outside the Fort Custom House.

On account of the concerned:—

200 kegs of red lead each weighing one cwt.

AUCTION SALE of LANDED PROPERTY.

To-morrow, Tuesday, the 13th inst., at 4 P.M., Messrs. Bennett and Co. will sell by public auction, on the premises, by order of Maneckjee Jamsetjee Capudia, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Vunmallee Madhowdass Premjee the mortgagor, the following landed property:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the message, tenements, or dwelling-house situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the east side of Shaik Abdoola Packmore Street, in the sub-district of the sub-registrar of Bhooleshwar, the said message, teuement, or dwelling-house being assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 33, and containing by admeasurement one hundred and sixty-six, and six-ninth square yards, or thereabouts, registered in the rent roll of the Collector of land revenue under No. 2,676 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the north by a passage, on or towards the south by the property of Ramjee Valljee, on or towards the east by a passage for sweepers, and on or towards the west by the said Shaik Abdoola Packmore Street.

AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE and ELEGIBLE BUNGALOW at KHANDALLA.

On Wednesday, the 14th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. Bennett & Co. are instructed to submit to public auction at their rooms, No. 5 Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, the following property at Khandalla:—

That desirable and commodious bungalow built by G. L. Clowser, Esq., situated on the best part of the hill and commanding an excellent view with extensive compound and garden, together with out-houses, servants' quarters, cook rooms, stablings, &c.

The said piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement twenty acres or thereabouts. For full particulars apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of very elegant and costly household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain ware, a splendid pianoforte, by C. H. Schroder, carriages, horses, first-class wines, fresh oilmanstores, &c., at the Light House, Upper Colaba.

On Thursday, the 15th and Friday, the 16th instant, Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at his residence, at the above-mentioned place, the very elegant and costly household furniture, &c., the property of Captain H. Moreland, proceeded to Europe, the same comprises, a set of handsome vine leaf pattern and rich cut hollow stem glassware, handsome dinner, breakfast, tea and dessert services, best plated ware, such as sets of dish covers in 6 and 2, hotwater and vegetable dishes, cruet, pickle and egg frames, ice pitchers, tea sets, toast racks, round waiters, bottle waggon, mugs, a mahogany case containing a set of king's pattern spoons and forks, an English-plate chest, double and single table, piano and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, by Mapper Brothers, a double-barrel gun, by W. Murdoch, revolvers, by R. Adams and J. Beattie, sextons oblical, th eodolite in cases, &c., richly carved seasoned blackwood furniture, most of them are made to order, such a set of telescope dining table for 30 persons, set of camp table in 2 pieces, sideboards, arms and without arms chairs, whatnots, round teapoys, circular, pier, sofa and card tables, drawing-room chairs, conversation and reclining couches, ebony-wood easy chairs, handsome English brass occasional and rocking chairs, rich velvet pile carpets, a first-rate English mahogany square pianoforte, by C. H. Schroder, a first-rate large musical box playing 8 tunes with flutes, music stand, corner whatnots, plated and bronze single double and treble lights hanging argand lamps, a handsome English mahogany pier table with marble top, a large pier glass in mahogany frame, first-rate engravings in maple and gilt frames, bronze figures, table ornaments, a first-rate marble regulator, going one year clock, by Hearson, Colson & Co., do. 14 days clocks with bronze figures, strikes halves and hours, a very handsome English gilt ornamented brass bedstead, dressing and washing tables, toilet and cheval glasses, a gentleman's Ceylon-made writing table, a first-rate China camphorwood large wardrobe, a do. mahogany book-case with plate-glass doors, chests of drawers, dispense articles, cooking utensils, first-class wines, fresh oilmanstores, handsome China flower pot stands and garden seats, China and earthen pots of choice plants, a pair of teakwood large garden benches, &c., &c.

AT 1 P.M.

A English-built four-seated open-carriage, by J. Barton and Sons, with a pair of handsome iron grey Arab horses and a set of English-brass mounted harness.

A do. light waggonet, by Peerge and Conntz, with a pair of chesnut fast-trotting horses and harness.

A handsome English-built miniature brougham, by Paliser.

A milch cow and calf.

Sets of single harness, hunting saddle, &c.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view, 5 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelain ware, &c., at Malabar Hill.

On Wednesday, the 21st instant, Messrs. Bennett & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at his residence, at Malabar Hill, the handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain ware, &c., the property of J. Bray, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and full particulars given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain ware, a first-class slate billiard, by Hopkins and Stephens, a strong Calcutta-built buggy, a handsome bay highbred Australian horse, and a dark bay Arab riding do., &c., at Malabar Hill.

On Wednesday, the 5th proximo, Messrs. Bennett & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at his residence, at Malabar Hill, the handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain ware, a first-class slate billiard table, by Hopkins and Stephens, buggy, horses, &c., the property of H. Muller, Esq., proceeding to Europe.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

FOR SALE on COMMISSION.

A first-rate English-built open carriage by Laurie and Marner, with a pair of white Arab horses and harness, complete.

A English-built mail phaeton with flea-bitten grey horse and harness complete. The property of a gentleman proceeded to England.

A very superior buggy, horse, and harness complete. Price Rs. 1,200. May be seen at two hours' notice.

Five sets of double buckle best-plated mounted single harness.

The undivided right and good will of about 13 years unexpired lease of two large tracts of land situated on the Island of Trombay, containing clays of superior quality for making bricks and portland cement, with a brick machine and extra dies on the ground. For particulars of boundary apply to R. Fairbairn, C. E., Tanna, and conditions of sale to the undersigned.

For full particulars apply to

Bombay, 12th April, 1869. BENNETT & Co.

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**HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.**—Rheumatism and Neuralgia.—Though the former disease remorselessly attacks the young and the robust, and the latter ruthlessly selects its victims from the weak and delicate, the same medical treatment will infallibly cure both complaints. After the affected parts have been deligently fomented with hot brine, and the skin has been dried, Holloway's Ointment must be well and perseveringly rubbed in for a few minutes twice a day, and his Pills must be taken according to the printed directions wrapped round each box of his medicine. Both Ointment and Pills are accompanied by instructions designed for the public at large, and no invalid, who attentively reads them, can be at any loss how to doctor himself successfully.

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Printed and Published for the Proprietor by HENRY SLYTH, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS—LONDON, MR. GEORGE STREET, 30 Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS, Messrs. H. and W. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co.—MADRAS, Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.